REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,112—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Wm. Bartter, on SATURDAY, the 27th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on TUESDAY, the 30th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month,*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wine	....	£4
Suez	35	....	22		....	8
Port Said	33	....	24		....	14
Messina	50	....	34		....	14
Naples	50	....	34		....	14
Leghorn	50	....	34		....	14
Genoa	50	....	34		....	14
Marseilles	52	....	35		....	14-10

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

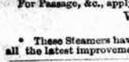
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
la SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL..	2,100 300	May 29
WYDALE HALL.....	2,100 300	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL....	2,100 300	June 29
CITY of BALTIMORE.	2,300 300	At
PEPEE HALL.....	2,700 350	Intervals
WISTOW HALL.....	2,700 350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.
Passage are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.
Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA.....	2,277 424	
ITALIA.....	2,248 424	At fortnightly intervals.
OLYMPIA.....	2,050 424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples.....Rs. 400
To Liverpool.....„ „ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 18, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed in the S. S. ASSYRIA to England, leaving Kurrachee on 4th May, 1878. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 19th April 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— KHIVA.....	2669	450	G. Lee.....	29th April
(s) HINDUSTAN ..	3143	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May.
CHINA.....	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do.
(s) VENETIA.....	2726	450	W. B. Andrews..	20th do.
KASHGAR.....	2621	450	E. J. Baker.....	27th do.
(s) GEELONG.....	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons.....	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
THIBET	2503	400	J. H Torbock..29th April.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward..13th May.
TENERAN.....	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.27th „
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow..10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.
ASSAM.....	3033	500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Class.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 16th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig ..	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 260	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said.....	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden.....	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London.....	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London. }	£9-19	£9-14.

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the India Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

JOSEPH & Co.,
ITALIAN CONFECTIONERS,
NO. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the R. C. Chapel.

ORDERS for WEDDING PARTIES, BALLS, SUPPERS, &c., personally attended to and carefully executed. Three days previous notice, however, is necessary.

CREAM and WATER ICES always ready.

ICE PUDDINGS made to order.

TO BE LET, at MATHERAN, a Bungalow called "WOODLAND." Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUBBULPORE TENTS, never been used.
A Single Tent, 16 by 16, with Bath-room.
Sleeping Pat, 12 by 12, single fly.
Necessary Tent. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, Blake, New and Co.'s Mineral Tank Wagons, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicon Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Stores of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sparkle Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with Despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

ESTATE OF JOHN O'LEARY, Esquire, Barrister-at Law, First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees' and Executors' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the above-named deceased who died in Bombay on the 28th day of March 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay (with the Will annexed) were GRANTED on the 10th day of April, instant, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE SANDERSON LYNCH, of Bombay, Solicitor, the duly constituted attorney of MARGARET O'LEARY, the widow of the said deceased, and the sole executrix named in the said Will, are hereby required before TUESDAY, the 30th day of April 1878, to send to the undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the said Margaret O'Leary, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the deceased or HAVING PROPERTY of the deceased in their hands are hereby required to pay such debts and deliver such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 12th day of April 1878.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
ITALIAN OPERA,
SATURDAY, 27th APRIL,
FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT OF
SIGNORI TREBBI & ORLANDI.

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
IL TROVATORE.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Plan of Dress Circle at SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE.

THE LEVERRIER (Extra Steamer) from LIVERPOOL has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

Consignees are also specially requested to note that all CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this steamer must be passed by the Captain before her departure, otherwise they will not be entertained.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a BUNGALOW at Byculla, yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 85. Price Rs. 9,000 only. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency at 2 p.m. on the 26th inst. for the supply of 1,000 PACK SADDLES, MULE, and for a certain number of HORSE SHOES.

Schedules and any information can be obtained on application at this Office.

R. CLARK, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 24th April 1878.

IF GEORGE COPE LEA, son of JOHN LEA, formerly of Hatherly, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, but now of 98, Brunswick Street, Charlton on Medlock, Manchester, who left his Father's home at Hatherly aforesaid in the year 1852, and was in or about the years 1852 and 1853 resident at Ross, Herefordshire, or the neighbourhood, and who is supposed to have enlisted in the latter year and afterwards to have gone abroad, will communicate with Mr. ALFRED OSBORNE, Solicitor, Ross, Herefordshire, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Ross, 1st April 1878.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT of DIRECTORS have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM, for the half-year ended 31st December last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 9th May 1878. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. W. JONES,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 31st December 1877, at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, or SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE PER SHARE, and will be PAYABLE on or after SATURDAY, the 27th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 13th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, 1878, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 16th May 1878, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th April 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 3rd May 1878, to confirm the Bye-Laws sanctioned by the Town Council, and made by the Municipal Commissioner, together with the schedule of fees attached thereto, and the rules for the collection of Town Duties.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th April 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, at 3 30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 3rd May 1878, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 72 square yards of land at Falkland Road, belonging to the Municipality, erroneously sold by the Collector of Bombay, to one Mahomed Mullco for a lump sum of Rs. 73.
2. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 4·02 square yards of ground or thereabout, situate at Hossein Khan Khalifa Row, to Mr. Munjee Canjee, at Rs. 20 per square yard.
3. Sanction to be asked to the exchange of 2·37 square yards of ground situated on Haines Road, opposite the Byculla Tank, to Mr. Tookaram Hurjee (encroached upon by him in the construction of a charitable tank he has built there) for a strip of ground adjacent, about 11 square yards, and to the east of his chawl.
4. Sanction to be asked to an expenditure of Rs. 1,523-0-1 for cost of examining the Masagon 14-inch main. The cost to be debited to surplus cash balance.
5. Sanction to be asked to an expenditure of Rs. 50-14-3, incurred by the Deputy Executive Engineer's Department, in excess of the original grant of Rs. 150 for erecting coal-shed at Borce Bunder. Also to the expenditure of Rs. 110-7-5 in excess of the original grant of Rs. 115 for building a curved gutter at Chunam Kiln Lane. As the original grants of Rs. 150 and Rs. 115, respectively, have lapsed, the Town Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment from surplus cash balance of Rs. 426-5-8 now required.
6. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 3,249-14 from the surplus cash balance to meet excess of that amount over that sanctioned by the Corporation and contributed by Government for the construction of the Dhobi Lines at Mahalaxmee.
7. Sanction to be asked to an additional grant of Rs. 675 to meet the cost of constructing drain at the Dhobiewada, the charge to be debited to surplus cash balance.
8. Sanction to be asked to the following expenditure:—For replacing 4 bullocks of the Health Department which died from Rinderpest, to provide for the cost of necessary medicines, disinfectants, &c., and for the erection of a temporary hospital, Rs. 1,000; for purchase of 10 extra casks of disinfecting powder required for No. 1 Ward, Health Department, in consequence of the breaking out of Cholera in Cammatteepoora, Rs. 175—total Rs. 1,175. The amount to be met from surplus cash balance.
9. Sanction to be asked to an expenditure of Rs. 2,050 for cost of removing the earth-work of cutchra siding at Borce Bunder. The charge to be met by an additional grant out of receipts on account of sale of Railway wagons and metals from Coorla siding.
10. Sanction to be asked to the excess in the cost of improvements made in 1877 to the Desiccating Machine, amounting to Rs. 3,382-2. The amount to be debited to the surplus cash balance.
11. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 257-8-2 to Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee & Co., Contractors, for work done to the Crawford Markets last year, the grant for Annual Repairs for 1877, from which the above payment would have been met, having lapsed. The amount to be debited to surplus cash balance.
12. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 11,884-6-9 to Nagoo Sayajee, on account of the following works:—Construction of side gutters and improvement of Reb stone, Breach Candy Road, Love Lane, and Girgaum Back Road, the Budget grant for these works during 1877 having lapsed.
13. Sanction to be asked to the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 1,200 to Mr. Wilson Bell for his services as a member of the Drainage Commission, to be debited to the advance on account of the Drainage Loan.
14. Sanction to be asked to an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 from the surplus cash balance to provide for the thorough repair of an old steam fire-engine made over to the Municipality by the Commissioner of Police, for flushing drains, pumping out tanks, &c.
15. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 486 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost of providing privies for the five new Police Chowkies.
16 Sanction to be asked to a further expenditure from the surplus cash balance of Rs. 500 required by the Assessor for the completion of the returns called for in the Town Council's Resolution of the 13th November 1877.
17. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 1st March 1877, referring to the Corporation the Collector of Bombay's letter, No. 2,008 of 1877, containing his proposal to settle the question of the disposal of ground on the Flats. The Council express the opinion that it is desirable to adhere to the terms of the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 12th October, 1877, viz, the grant to the Municipality or the whole area of the land free of charge.
18. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 12th March 1878, recommending with regard to the Resolution of the Corporation passed on the 16th July last, that—"The Municipal tank on the west of the Grant Road Theatre should be "allowed to remain in its present condition."
19. Letter from Government, No. 2013 of 1878, Revenue Department, to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, forwarding (1) copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 67 (Home Department) of 1878, declining to accede to the terms of the Memorial from the Corporation, praying that the Government land required for the Malabar Hill Reservoir, &c., may be granted to the Municipality free of cost; and (2) extract from the Resolution of the Bombay Government on receipt of the orders of the Government of India, stating that the value of the land to be paid by the Municipality will now have to be determined by arbitration, and that the necessary steps for that purpose should be taken without delay.
20. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past quarter.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th April 1878.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash.		Cash.
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMS! JAMS!! JAMS!!!

A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

FRESH arrival of Johnson's TASMANIAN "JAMS" selling off at reduced price. Cash Annas 7 per tin, or Rs. 5 per dozen. Catalogue of Stores posted free on application.

BEST LONDON MADE

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above are strongly made to resist the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Inches.	Prices.	
ENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	39	27	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	36	36	0
	34	34	0
	36	42	0
TRAYS to fit the above	from	3	8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50	0
	36	58	0
The Railway, Indian Portmanteau covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22	30	0
	24	34	0
	27	38	0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	48	0
	26	52	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100	0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.	24	40	0
	20	45	0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	33	0
	22	39	0
	24	43	0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	44	0
	24	49	0
LACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from	12	8

	Inches.	Prices.	
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5	8
		6	8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9	0
		10	8
		12	8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12	8
		13	0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22	24	0
	24	28	0
	26	30	0
	28	32	0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50	0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized-Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30	42	0
	33	45	0
	36	50	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9	0
		11	0
		13	0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2	8
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3	0
		4	8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3	8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		12	8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		23	0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH APRIL 1878.

THERE is nothing in the political advices received to-day to affect business matters in any way, but private telegrams from Home are said to take a somewhat more hopeful view of the situation, and there is undoubtedly a better feeling here. Anticipations of war are not altogether banished, but when things are as dependent as they have been for some time back, a very slight shade of improvement goes a long way, and we have to-day one of those turns for the better, which may, however, disappear to-morrow morning.

With the resumption of business at Home after the holidays, there has not apparently been any appreciable change in the commercial position, the various markets being all practically the same as on Thursday last. Consols are still quoted at 94⅞; French Rentes at 109; Bar Silver at 54d. per oz.; Enfaced Rupee Paper at 81 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Fives-and-a-half at 90. The London General Produce Markets also remain as previously quoted.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market, Reuter reports that there has been no demand from Eastern merchants on account of the strike, which seems a somewhat peculiar way of describing a dull market. The absence of demand from this side might, we think, be very fairly ascribed to local causes, and whatever the effect of the strike might be on COTTON, the tendency as regards goods would be more of a strengthening character than otherwise, as the production would necessarily be materially curtailed. To-day's telegrams, however, point to a possible settlement of the strike at no distant date, so that as regards the future it is by no means so important a feature as it was a short time ago. In the meantime the Liverpool Cotton Market is the reverse of active. The sales yesterday were only estimated at 6,000 bales, and although spot prices were unchanged, there can be no doubt, judging from the tone of private messages, that the market closed with a very depressed tone.

The New York telegram of yesterday quotes an advance of ⅛ in ready Mid. Uplands and a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. in July shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	5,000	3,000	4,000
Four days' ,, ...	20,000	13,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,029,000	3,791,000	3,904,000

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in the rates of interest and discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues without quotable change. The tendency to-day has been, if anything, a shade firmer, the Banks being more willing to sell than buy at current quotations, but this may only arise from our indisposition to do much prior to news of the allotment of Council Drafts. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16d. ,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-13-6. ,,

On Calcutta the demand for remittance has been smaller, and for sight drafts we cannot quote over 1-16 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight still remains at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier. Sellers, owing to the generally more hopeful aspect of affairs, are indisposed to accept low prices, and the buyers of small amounts have had to pay enhanced rates, although for large sums there are really no purchasers. We quote now:—Fours, Rs. 93¼ to ⅜; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET is decidedly stronger and a considerable speculative business has been done. Our list of quotations show a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in almost every item, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies occasionally Rs. 20 and Rs. 30, but these movements are entirely guided by the feeling of the hour and adverse telegrams to-morrow would see a rapid reaction.

The COTTON MARKET is extremely quiet and transactions have been limited to ready transactions. For these, however, comparatively high prices have been paid away to the paucity of supplies, and it seems evident that even with depressed markets at Home we are not likely to see much of a fall here. Dholleras apparently is almost no crop, and until Compta comes in the mills are driven to use Omrawuttee descriptions, of which the supply is rapidly being curtailed.

SEEDS are quiet but unchanged in value, Linseed being still quoted at Rs. 6-8 and Rapeseed at Rs. 7-11 per cwt.

In FREIGHTS there is no alteration to notice, although, if anything the tendency is firmer. For Liverpool we quote by Steamer £1-10 and by sailing ship £1-5, and for Trieste and Venice £1-15 per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain quiet at unaltered values. The demand is not likely to improve now until influenced by the character of the monsoon, and we may therefore lay our account for a prolonged period of dulness.

COALS are very quiet, and nominally As. 8 per ton lower to arrive, although owing to the absence of actual operations we do not hear of any new transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	635
National Bank of India.	60,000	500	all	9 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	785
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	700	
Alexandra S. and W. Co..	720	1,250	all	50 p.s*	950	
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100	
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,840	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	70	
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,200	
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	945	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	225	
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*	85	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	730	
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	960	d.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575	
Dharamsey Spinning.....	3,000	1,000	all	35 p.s*	795	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,599	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200	
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,175	
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	878	1,000	all	30 p.s.	855	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750	
Sewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900	
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,135	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	810	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	800	
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,139	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30	
andvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	390	
Mancokjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,330	
Morarjee Spinning	1,943	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140	
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	225	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800	
Nerlad S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	..	559	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	500	all	20 p.s*	320	
Oriental ..... Main..	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	715	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	975	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	815	
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	950	
Do do. 8 Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850	
Victoria Mills	959	1,000	all	40 Rs.	666	

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,125
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	880
Albert Ginning Co.....	700	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	881
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	535
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s	437
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	630
Colaba Press Co	500	1,350	all	90 do	425
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	300	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	803
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,500
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	340
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	300
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21s 3·0 5 p. c.		276
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13s 9·14 6 do.		26
Ditto	..	£20 6s 7·3 do.		72
Ditto	..	£20 2l 12s 1·21 do.		32
S. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. ..	..	£100	1,000 do.	1,160
Do. New Sharer. ..	..	£18 19s 5·15 do.		245

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th April 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,329	0	0
Merchandize	90,352	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Telegraph	623	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,49,304	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	59,865	0	0
Merchandize	1,81,785	0	0
Other Receipts	1,857	0	0
Telegraph	912	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,35,419	0	0
Decrease Rs.	86,115	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP PRINCE FREDERICK, 1,490 tons, Commander J. Clague, will sail to-day for St. Francisco with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Gogo and Bhownugger with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP KATE, 916 tons, Commander W. Simpson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP OORUN, 162 tons, Commander G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Kutch with a general cargo and one hundred and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE BRITISH BARQUE DUNLOE, 634 tons, Commander F. Ure, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, 15th December, with a cargo of 960 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nossereanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE BRITISH BARQUE TOPTCOMBE, 673 tons, Commander J. Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, 19th December, with a cargo of 924 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP BURGOS, 1,152 tons, Commander Carson, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Rangoon 9th April, brought five deck passengers and the following cargo:—17,685 bags rice, 1 bundle matting, 2 bags peas, 3 packages goods and 1,547 bags paddy rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP ATLANTA, 1,743 tons, Commander Jas. W. Tilson, arrived in harbour on the 23th inst. from Liverpool, 24th March, via Port Said, with the following cargo:—581 packages piece goods, 160 cases iron, 2,688 bundles iron, 10 barrels ham, 16 barrels bacon, 13 cases wine, 22 bales twist, 4 boxes soap, 1,163 bundles iron hoops, 300 numbers iron plates, 699 tons coals, 27 cases earthenware 2 305 bars iron, 150 cases stout, 4 cases umbrellas, 10 cases slates, 21 packages colour and paint, 40 packages varnish, 100 cases sulphur, 1,968 tiles copper and many packages merchandise and machinery. From Port Said—2 bags specie.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAM SHIP HINDOSTAN, 1,842 tons Commander N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, 28th March, via Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden, with H. M.'s Overland Mails, passengers and the following cargo:—1,074 packages piece goods, 8 boxes specie, 1 box pearls and specie, 40 bales twist, 451 packages beer, 215 packages papers, 15 cases boots, 195 packages provision, 1,674 packages wine and spirit, 243 packages paint, 320 packages oilmanstores, 106 cases copper, 2,797 cakes spelter, 37 packages clocks, 606 bars iron, 36 packages glassware, 17 packages earthenware, 120 packages oil, 257 packages varnish, 7 cases cochineal, 219 cases soap, 75 kegs shots, 146 kegs nails, 50 cases brass, 55 packages coal tar, 200 casks sulphur, 200 kegs whiting, 35 cases candles, 5 cases saffron, 2 cases gold thread, 3 packages buffaloe horns, 274 packages cloves, 5 packages cowries, 56 packages ivory, 1 box amber, package wax and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Atalan't (s)	Tillson	Liverpool, Mar 24.
24	Hindostan (s).....	Haselwood	Southampton, Mar 28.
	Unloe	Ure	Greenock, Dec 15.
	Lenerri r (s)	Scott	Liverpool, Mar 23.
	Toftcombe	Hamilton	Birkenhead, Dec 19.
	Garibaldi	Fletcher	Calcutta, Mar 8.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
24	Oorun (s)	Baker	Kutch.
	Kate (s).....	Simpson	Marseilles.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda.....	Gogo & Bhownuggur.

The following vessel obtained port clearances yesterday:—Ship Prince Frederick, Clague for St. Francisco.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Vingorla for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Mahratta for Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Loochoo, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
18	Cyrene (s).....	Carson	Bombay, Mar 30.
	Himalaya (s)	Loutit	Singapore, Mar 30.
	Lord Derby (s)	Foster	Aden, Apr 3.
	Calcutta (s).....	James	Sandoway, Apr 13.
	Dunskeig	Halliday	Liverpool, Jan 3.
19	City of Lahore	Ewing	,, Jan 25.
	Baghdad (s)	Scott	Bombay, Mar 31.
	Khandalla (s).....	Wicks	Bombay, Apr 8.
	Cambay	Todor	Liverpool, Dec 20.
20	Eldorado (s)	Kerr	London, Mar 7.
	Cydonia (s)	Brooks	Aden, Apr 4.

DEPARTURES.

April 18—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Sultan, Satara, Japan, and Hellas.
April 19—Steamers Venice, Cathay, Ooryia, and Dorunda.
Ship Eildenhope,

PASSENGERS.

Per Himalaya—Mr Freeman, Lt Col Downing, Mr Sherman, Rev B Hammond, Mr Gilbert, Mr Gwypher.
Per Eldorado—Col Armstrong, Mrs and Miss Kendall and 2 children, Mr J H Wilson, Mr F M Shaw, Mr H R Cornish, Capt and Mrs W B., Mr H Peter, Mr E Emerson, Dr Leeper Mr Elwin, Mr Edwards, Miss Lucas, Mr and Mrs Leslie.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Dunskeig—11th February, Ship Norna from London to Calcutta in Lat 29-30 S, Long 30 W, all well. The same day, British Duke for Calcutta. 12th February, Ship Janet Court from London to Port Adelaide. 13th February, Ship Christina Thomson from London to Sydney. 29th February, Ship St. Tweed, bound to Sydney. 20th March, Barque Olive Branch, bound to Van Diemens Land.
By Cyrene—City of Lahore.
By City of Lahore—Carradale.
By Khandalla—Steamer Sir John Lawrence in Lat 20-25 N, Long 57-57 E, bound South.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
20	Statelie	.....	Balasore.
	21 Sultan (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	22 Rajputana (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Ava (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Cyhar (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Dorunda (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
20	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Cathay, from Calcutta:—
To Madras—Capt Garth, Mr Hodgson, Mr Ferguson.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Sultan, to London:—
Mrs Spencer and three children, Mrs Clift, and four children, three Misses Butcher, Mrs Grant and child, Mrs Chandler, s n and infant, Mrs Moscrop and daughter, Mrs Hall, Mrs Irvine and two children, Mr D Irvine, Mr Spencer, Mr Clift, Mr Sartin, R A, Captain Fuller, Lieut Sherard, Mr W Grant, Mr Frederickson, Rev Schaeffer. For Suez—Rev John and Mrs Scudder and four children.
Per P and O Steamer Cathay, to Melbourne:—
To Southampton—Mrs Major Taylor, two children and two infants, Mr Bryce and Mr Hughes. To Brindisi—Hon'ble Lady Robinson, and Mrs Terrance. To Melbourne—Mr. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Mr J H Davies and Gunner Ashmore.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
Mar. 20 Malmesbury, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
21 Scottish Chieftain, ship, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
27 Spartan, H M S, Tracey, from Zanzibar.
Apr. 5 Berbia, H S, Vaschi, from Berbera.
7 Koining Nederlanden Dutch Turret ship, Enslie, from Newdiep.
8 Tyne core, ss, Harrison, from Cardiff.
8 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
9 Heron, ss, Goldsmith, from Malta.
10 Rosa Mary, ss, Webster, from Rangoon.
10 Rangalore, ss, Stead, from Venice.
10 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.
10 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Genova.
10 Alex Smyers, ss, Durt, from Marseilles.
10 Cosmopolitan, Hitcham, from Bassein.
11 Vesalius, ss, Rowe, from Southampton.
11 Mathew Cay, Clark, from Akyab.
11 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, from Rangoon.
12 Diamond, H M S, Bousequet, from Red sea.
12 Atlante, F I Clad, ... from China.
12 Melita, ss, Watson, from Bombay.
12 Whampoa, ss, Hynes, from Sydney.
13 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Red sea.
13 Tennessee, A M War, Young, from Colombo.
14 Agnes, ss, Lowther, from Bassein
14 Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, from Zanzibar.
14 Java, ss, Cotton, from Kurrachee.
14 Australia, ss, Lewthwaite, from Bombay.
15 Amelia, ss, Dixon, from Akyab.
15 Hiyei, J I Clad, Blackburne, from New Milford.
15 Arno, ss, Duff, from London.
16 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Sovakee.
16 Hordon, ss, Turner, from Bassein.
16 Ganges, ss, Baker, from Bombay.
17 Chancel or, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
17 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 10 Rosa Mary, ss, Webster, to Bremen.
10 Rangalore, ss, Stead, to Bombay.
10 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Calcutta.
10 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Bombay.
10 Alex Smyers, ss, Durt, to Zanzibay P O.
10 Kowning Nederlanden, Dutch Turret ship, Enslie, from Bombay.
11 Cosmopolitan, ss, Hitcham, to Malta, F O.
11 Vesalius, ss, Rowe, to Genoa.
11 Mathew Cay, ss, Clark, to Port Said, F O.
11 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, to Liverpool.
12 Neptune, A Res, Esq, Vaghli, to Berbera.
12 Heron, ss, Goldsmith, to Manilla.
12 Melita, ss, Watson, to Amsterdam.
13 Atlante, F I Clad, ... to Suez.
13 Whampoa, ss, Hynes, to London.
14 Agnes, ss, Lowther, to Port Said, F O.
15 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Perim.
15 Tennessee, A M War, Young, to Suez.
15 Australia, ss, Cates, to London.
15 Merlin, ss, Dixon, to Port Said.
16 Diamond, H M S, Bousequet, to Galle, F O.
16 Java, ss, Cotton, to London.
17 Hiyei, J I Clad, Blackburne, Yakohama.
17 Arcot, ss, Burke, to Kurrachee.
17 Hordon, ss, Turner, to Mal a, F O.
17 Ganges, ss, Baker, to Trieste.
17 Chancellor, ss, Roylands, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Malmesbury, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
Scottish Chieftain, ship, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
Spartan, H M S, Tracey, from Zanzibar.
Duplaix, ss, Harrison, from Mauritius.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, from Zanzibar.
Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Sovakee.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—5 cases wall paper, Tyebally Surufally and Co.
Palm s—25 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
City of Baltimore s—8 packages glassware, Soomar Veera.
Macedonia s—2 cases ball thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
India s—28 cases tobacco, Nagindass Royehund; 350 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 55 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh—15 cases sulphuric acid, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Emblehope s—24 bales straw boards, Vully Essajee; 14 packages candles, 28 cases buiscuits, 1 case stationery, 1 case medicine and 25 cases oilmanstore, R L Southern and Co; 1,810 bars and 100 bundles flat iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein; 4 cases silvered plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Naples s—32 packages hardware, Rogers and Co.
Carvia s—15 packages hardware, Rogers and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—25 cases vermouth, C Grandona; 3 cases marble slates and 30 cases printing paper, Knop and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union—60 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thomasina M Lellan—200 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Poonsey and Co; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Gouldass; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co,
Ardenclutha s—800 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales rags, Govindum Dwarkadass; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Khanbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 44 bales cotton, Govindjee Hunsraz; 875 cwts myrabollams, F M Munjee; 4 cases feathers, N Funkeerbhoy; 91 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 168 bales cotton, Bhojraj Nurpall and Co.
Albula s—1503 cwts coir yarn, Carrumsey Khetsey and Co; 1843 cwts coir yarn, Runchordas Kh-tsey; 56 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 30 bales wool, Davidas Nurrotum; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 61 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 50 bales wool Lilladhur Gowanjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Loochoo—1,000 bales cotton, Knopp and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—4 bales carpets, C Grondona; 585 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Khiva s—3,214 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—1,500 cwt gingelly seed, G Reifferscheid; 15 cwt coffee, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 45 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Akola s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 140 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 cwt waxed seed, Volkart Brothers; 45 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 130 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 73 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alabama s—3,000 cwt linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Palm s—3,937 cwt rapeseed, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Reiffers cheid and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mahratta s—15 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s.—60 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 28 chests opium, N J Abraham.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 25.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhardas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

302-76—J C Cama—Hurjevun Melljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Gefferson and P.

Short Causes.

687-77—Ardaseer and H—J J de Souza vs J F de Souza.

Long Causes.

534-77—Cnigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
703-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
631-77—Jefferson and F—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomed Ally Abdool Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakidass vs Joravermul Heemutram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

214-70—Tyabjee and S—Kreshnarao Ramchunder and another vs Jumnabbi and others—Janader and G.

Long Causes.

733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wassudeo Abbajee and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
668-77—Balkrishna and B—Radhabai vs Bal Bapu and others—Crawford and B.
646-77—Rimington H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
415-77—Jefferson and F—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co Ld—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Judgments.

156-78—Bhaishunker N—Hemraj Luckmidass vs Veerjee Jairam-

Short Causes.

157-78—Hearn C and I—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai and another—Bhaishunker N.
177-78—In person—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Beharilall Pokarram and another.

Long Causes.

791-77—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Muljee Purshotum vs Cassidas Pranjeewandass and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
575-77—In person (a pauper)—Sindee Kurruma Goolam vs Memon Abdoola A.—Mr Turner.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotumdass Bappoo and others vs Dewcorebai Dharamsey—Tyabjee and S.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee vs Cassinboy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
88-78—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co, Ld vs Dessai Nagurjee M—Rimington, H and L.
94-78—Prescot and Winter—Alphanse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubhram—Rimington H and G.
113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwadi Pacha Teja vs Memon Ebraham Cosman—Bharshunker N.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Valabdass and others vs Lalbhai Walabhoy—Fletcher and S.
666-77—Fletcher and S—Aga Mahomed Jaffer S vs Aga Mahomed Banker S.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Haredass Waljee vs Dewkavahoo Salias Megbai—Shamrao P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 23rd April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·832
Temperature of the Air.....	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·4
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky recorded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 p.m)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	77·3
General Direction of wind	NNW, NNE, N, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	344.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Vyvran, Cant Bl 7th N I For Med board, from Peshawur.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, By on duty.
Castor, Major, Bl on duty, from Guzerat.

APRIL 24.

Jameson Major Ms, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Westmacott, Col, Bl 2nd Regt Hyd Cont to rejoin from England.
Reid, Capt, Ms 41st Bengal N I, from Rawul Pindee.
Winter, 2nd Lt, Bl 62nd Regt to join from England.
Burnett, 2nd Lt, By 2-17th Regt, to join, from England.
O'Brien, Captain By Ord Dept, from leave from England.
Henderson, Major, Bl 2nd Bat 60th Rifles, from leave, from England.
Bradshaw, Surg Major, Bl Ord Staff of Com-in-Chief in India, on duty, from England.
Mauser, surg, By Med Staff from England.
Street, Major, By Med Dept from England.
Adey, Surg, By Med Dept from England.
Langmore Col Bl 31st Regt, on service, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.

Whitton, Surg Major, Ms M D on sick leave to England.
Mannsell, Capt, Bl 13th Hus, on leave to Mussouri.
Nariman, Surg, By Med Est, on duty to Ahmedabad.
Bradshaw, Surg Major, Bl Pers Staff of Com-in-Chief in India, on duty to Simla.
Hindmon, Major, Bl 2nd Bat 60th Rifles from leave to Meerut.
Wilson, Lt Col, By Staff Corps, from furlough to Rajkote.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 20).

Mr G H Damant, C S, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade in Assam, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, vice Mr P T Carnegy, deceased.

Captain H J Peet, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in Assam, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade.

Mr H E Davidson, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

The Hon'ble F B Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th instant.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr A T Maclean, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

A vacancy having occured in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir E C Bayley, K C S I, C I E, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr A Rivers Thompson, C S I, of the Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Colonel G Pomeroy Colley, C B, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency.

Surgeon J Moran to be in medical charge of the Establishments, attached to all the Government Offices coming up to Simla with the Government of India.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Mr F Fedden, R E, Assistant of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, to the 2nd grade, vice Mr W W Willson, deceased.

Mr C A Hacket, Assistant of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade in place of Mr W W Willson, deceased.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the following officers of the Forest Department:—

Assistant Conservators of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 23.

The insurgents consist of the garrison of Nisch united to the remnants of Turkish troops in the Balkans.

A mixed Russian and Turkish Commission has been sent to pacify the insurgents.

THE STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The operatives on strike at Preston have resolved to resume working on the best terms they can obtain, but the Blackburn spinners reject the arrangement as proposed by the meeting held at Manchester on Monday.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Prince Bismarck's basis for the proposed European Congress is, that the Powers be invited to revise the Treaty of Paris of 1856 while considering the situation resulting from the war.

The British Government, however, regards the invitation as too indefinite.

THE INSURRECTION IN ROUMELIA.

The Mussulman insurrection in Roumelia is of a serious nature, and already engages the services of 30,000 Russian troops. It extends through the whole of the country to the south east of Philippopolis, and is due to the unendurable Russo-Bulgarian *regime*.

INSURRECTION IN MACEDONIA.

Reinforcements of Russian troops are being despatched to Macedonia to quell the Mussulman insurrection which has broken out there.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, APRIL 23.

The India Troopship Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Canal to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The heavy Mails of the 25th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. Co.'s steamer Indus.

LONDON, APRIL 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
In the Manchester Market there has been no demand from Eastern merchants on account of the strike.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7⅞
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	109
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	81
5½ per cent. do.	90

Arrivals.—City of Baltimore (on 21st) and Ettore.

Departure—Mangrove.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

ank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-13-6.	

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

It is now hoped that the second division of the Indian Contingent will be embarked on the 1st proximo, only sixteen days after tenders for shipping were issued.

Sir R. Temple, accompanied by Brigadier General Burrows, Quarter Master General, and the Superintendent of Marine, yesterday (Wednesday) morning inspected the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa and the sailing ship Duke of Athol, before their departure for Cannanore, to take the 25th Madras N. I. to the Mediterranean. H. E. expressed himself to Captain Turner, of the Goa, and to Captain Elliot, of the Duke of Athol, as being highly pleased with the order the ships were in, and with the completeness of their fittings and all arrangements for the reception of the troops. Major Cooke, of the Madras Commissariat Department, proceeded on board the Goa to Cannanore. The vessels are provisioned for two months and have coal and water for one month.

The Bombay Government has, we hear, appointed a special committee, of which Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, is a member, to inspect all the Commissariat supplies of provisions as they are sent on board ship. The Commissary General, Colonel Mignon, suspected one contractor the other day, we are told, of trying to pass off barley for wheaten flour, and with great good sense called in the aid of a confectioner in a large way of business in the Fort, who exposed the man at once.

The Bangalore has been taken up by Government, and also the Anchor Line steamer Trinacria.

ARRIVAL OF A BATTERY OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The first batch of troops from up country to join the Indian expedition arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, when the M/1 Battery, Royal Artillery came in from Poona. They reached Boree Bunder early, and marched from the station in full array to their camp, which had been already pitched in the Strangers' Lines, near the Apollo Bunder. They are a splendid body of men,—158 in number, beside their six officers,—indeed a better set up and more soldierly looking lot it would be difficult to imagine. Their guns—six in number—are nine pounder rifled muzzle loaders. The public were pretty well at liberty to stroll about the camp and admire the splendid physique of the men, the well groomed and well fed looking horses, and the systematic manner in which all work was carried on, but the sentinel interfered the moment they attempted to touch the guns, and politely informed them that there was an order that strangers were to be kept outside the lines. The men are full of surmises as to where they are going and what they are to do; but they seem quite willing to meet whatever fate may be in store for them, though they would rather be sent to fight against the Russians than merely against the "niggers" at the Cape. The battery has been for nine years quartered in different artillery stations in India.

They will remain in camp a day or two, and will commence to embark their guns and heavy baggage on the Saturday morning, and their horses &c. on Sunday in the ships Maraval and Hospodar.

F/2 Battery is expected to arrive this morning, and a camp has been pitched for its accommodation alongside the camp of battery M/1.

These, apparently, will be the only troops that will come into the town, the Goorkhas and other native regiments going straight to the Carnac Bunder and embarking on board the different ships and steamers that have been apportioned to them. The vessels to leave on the 29th inst. are the Maraval and the Hospodar, towed by the Malwa and the Madura; the Clydesdale and Helen Scott, towed by the St. Osyth; and the Oriflamme, towed by the Bengal. The troops to be conveyed in them are the M/1 and F/2 Batteries Royal Artillery; Nos. 3 and 5 companies Bombay Sappers and Miners; the 2nd Goorkhas; and the 31st and 13th Regiments Bengal Native Infantry.

COLONEL COLLEY, C.B., Private Secretary to the Viceroy, was among the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday. The appointment of Colonel Colley, C.B., to be the Viceroy's Private Secretary, is notified in the *Gazette of India*; also the appointment of the Hon'ble G. P. H. Villiers to be Military Secretary.

MR. LELY, 1st class Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who has been selected to try the cases against the rest of the Surat rioters, arrived in that city on Tuesday night last, and was expected to commence the trials in a day or two. Thirty more prisoners await their trial, eleven of whom will be arraigned in one case and nineteen in another.

FROM the troops in Madras alone, 100 sepoys have volunteered to join the 25th for active service. This speaks well for the native forces. They were to leave Madras yesterday for Cannanore under command of Major Van Homrigh.

THE Lahore paper says that a squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, with two officers, will be sent to Malta attached to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, making that corps up to four squadrons. As the 10th is about the last on the roster for foreign service, the selection may be taken as a compliment to both officers and men. The squadron may yet have a chance of being seen by the honorary Colonel of the regiment—the Duke of Cambridge.

AN authenticated letter from Peshawur, says the Lahore paper, "corrects us in some of the particulars of the sad accident there, of which we gave an account on the 16th instant. It is true that the original prescription for the morphia dose did not contain the prefix '*Liq*' or '*Sol*,' but in the prescription copied by the apothecary and pasted on the bottle, the omission was supplied thus: *Sol. Mur. Morph. 2 drs., Aquæ 2 oz.*, but strange to say, although this was done, drachms of morphia were employed instead of the usual solution used in a mixture. Only half of the mixture was administered, but as this moiety contained 60 grains of morphia instead of half a grain, which was the dose really intended, of course the result was fatal to the patient. The affair is too painful to make more public than necessary, but our correspondent concludes his letter with some sensible remarks which are deserving of attention. He says:—'If there was more division of labour amongst the hospital staff, such mistakes could hardly occur; and in particular, dispensers, European and native, ought to be more habituated in the preparation of prescriptions. In a large station like this, we ought to have one or two apothecaries, and several hospital assistants, perfect masters of the art, and able to detect immediatly any error in the form, dose, or directions of a prescription.' Surely Peshawur cannot be so badly supplied with competent dispensers, as the above would lead us to suppose?"

THE report on the weather and crops in the North-Western Provinces published on Saturday, says: "Heavy rain, accompanied in some parts with hail, has fallen throughout the province. Where the crops are standing some damage has been done, but in the Eastern districts the harvest is over. Prices are much as they were; if anything, they show a tendency to decline."

THE *Englishman*—Having shown with what fatal effect it can strike, the Bengal Government seems disposed to adopt a more moderate policy towards the vernacular press. The Commissioner of Police has accordingly been instructed that, if the editors of the native newspapers whose generally seditious tone before the Press Act was passed renders them liable to be called upon to enter into bonds under the Act, will give an assurance that they will in future exclude all seditious writings, no bond will be taken from them.

THE meaning of the Sultan's gift of the Medjidie to Sir Salar Jung is thus explained by the *Morning Post*:—"His Majesty the Sultan, desiring to mark his high sense of the friendship for Turkey which induced the Duke of Sutherland and others to raise large funds and to send a staff of doctors and ambulances for the succour of the sick and wounded Ottoman troops in the late war, has conferred the following distinctions as a memento of his Majesty's recognition of the kind action of Englishmen and as a token of the gratitude of the Turkish people, thousands of whose brave soldiers owe life and limb to the beneficent action of the Stafford House Committee. In memory of this proof of the sympathy which his Majesty trusts will always be maintained between the two nations he has bestowed on the Duke of Sutherland the Ribbon and Star of the Osmanie; on Lord Blantyre and Sir Salar Jung the Ribbon and Star of the Medjidie; on Lord Stanley of Alderley and Mr. Borthwick the Collar and Star of the Osmanie; on Major-General Sir Henry Green and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay the Star of the Medjidie, of which these officers already wear the Collar for services in the Crimea; and on Mr. Bowles and Mr. Wright, the joint honorary secretaries of the Committee—on the first the Collar, and on the second the decoration of the Medjidie."

LORD NORTHBROOK gave evidence on April 4 before the House of Commons Select Committee on East Indian Public Works. His lordship said that the basis of the policy of his Government was to take care that on the one side there should be a steady development of certain public works, and that on the other the charge on the taxpayer should not be increased. This policy was carried out so successfully that all extraordinary public works constructed were paid for out of the ordinary rates. His Government thought that, although fresh railways and irrigation works in India were very desirable, it would not be right to carry them out at such a rate as would necessitate a fresh tax on the people. This is precisely the policy which Lord Lytton's Government is busily endeavouring to reverse. Seizing the pretext, for we have shown that it is nothing better, of the necessity of constructing new works to insure the country against the consequences of Famines, they are imposing new taxes in order to carry out a scheme of works many of which are unlikely to yield any return on capital invested. The result must be that taxation will go on multiplying itself with terrible rapidity, and that by the time all the great works now designed are completed the country will be ruined.

A DEPUTATION of representatives of missionary and philanthropic societies interested in the welfare of India, and of the Committee of the Lord's Day Observance Society, had an interview on April 4 with Mr. Gathorne Hardy at the India Office, and presented a memorial urging an amendment of the Civil Procedure Code for India, enacted last year by the Indian Legislative Council, by a schedule of which the Lord's Day Act of Charles II. was repealed for that country. Lord Shaftesbury introduced the deputation. Mr. Hardy, in his reply, said it had been decided that the Lord's Day Act did not apply to India, and its repeal was therefore merely a nominal repeal, leaving the state of things unaltered. He promised, however, to submit the memorial to the Indian Government, and ascertain whether any steps could be taken to meet the wishes of the deputation.

THE funeral of the late Sir Gilbert Scott was to take place in Westminster Abbey, on Saturday, April 6. The pall-bearers were to be—Mr. A. H. Milford, secretary, representing the First Commissioner of her Majesty's works, the Right Hon. Lord John Manners; Mr. G. E. Street, R. A., representing the President of the Royal Academy; the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects; the President of the Society of Antiquaries; and Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, President of the Architectural Museum.

THE *Athenæum* says that the special elections by the committee of the Athenæum Club during March and April have been as follow:—Mr Robert B. D. Morier, C.B., the English Minister at Lisbon; Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, R.A.; Lord Blachford, F.R.S.; Mr. Joseph Lister, F.R.S., the eminent surgeon and professor of clinical surgery at King's College; Mr. A. C. Lyall, well-known as an Indian official, and as the author of treatises on the customs and religious castes of this country. Mr. Frederic Harrison was also elected by the Committee on April 2.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. WHYTE, R.N., has been awarded the good service pension, in the place of Captain Henderson, retired; and Captain William H. Edge receives the good service pension vacant by the promotion of Sir William Hewett to flag rank.

THE Council of the Church Association have issued a statement in which, while disclaiming any intention to become a centre of political organization, they urge that Protestant electors are bound to use every constitutional effort to secure the return to the next Parliament of such candidates only as shall, as a primary qualification and irrespective of party politics, be found to be true and stanch Protestants, and who will distinctly pledge themselves to do their utmost to stem the torrent of sacerdotal pretensions within the Church of England, as well as to secure full obedience to the law on the part of rebellious clergy. The Council of the Church Association therefore submit for the consideration of the branch associations throughout the country, and Protestant bodies in general, a series of suggestions as supplying a mode of action suited to the present emergency. These include local organization to influence the selection of candidates for Parliament; the education of electors on the danger to the liberties of the Church and nation involved in the present situation; and the preparation—in readiness for every recurring election—of a carefully framed basis of inquiry to be formally submitted in every county and borough in the kingdom.

It is stated that the organisation of the First Army Corps for field service has been decided upon:

It will consist of a cavalry brigade of three regiments, three divisions of infantry of two brigades, each brigade being composed of three battalions, these brigades being supplemented by one regiment of cavalry, a battalion of infantry, a company of Royal Engineers, and three batteries of Royal Artillery as divisional troops; the corps of artillery, consisting of five batteries, under an artillery officer. The entire force is to be made up of six regiments of cavalry, twenty-one battalions of infantry, fifteen batteries of Royal Artillery, with Royal Engineers, transport train, &c. To command this army corps a full general is to be appointed, who will be assisted by three lieutenant-generals at the head of divisions, a major-general in charge of the cavalry, and six infantry brigadier in command of brigades, with the usual staff officers. Other army corps which would be sent out would be made up after the same model.

Nearly the whole of the infantry regiments included in the First Army Corps have now been made up to a total strength of 823, and the cavalry to a strength of 628 of all ranks, with 379 horses.

The first batt. Scots Guards, which has only recently been quartered at Windsor in order to furnish the Castle Guard, has received orders to hold itself in readiness to return to the metropolis, and the troops are consequently expected to leave Windsor immediately for London. The battalion, with the 2nd batt. Grenadier and 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, is on the roll for service with the First Army Corps, now in course of mobilisation; hence its sudden recall to London.

The three infantry regiments now at Chatham—the 2nd batt. 5th Fusiliers, the 30th Regt., and the 99th Regt., would be among the first to leave in the event of England being engaged in a war with Russia.

INSTRUCTIONS were issued on March 30, under date April 1, 1878, containing regulations for the mobilisation of the First Class Army Reserve for permanent service.

On the arrival of the men at the head-quarters of the pension districts they will be disposed of as follows:—Men of the Royal Artillery or Royal Marine Artillery will be sent to Woolwich, and will report themselves to the assistant-adjutant-general; men of the Royal Engineers will be sent to Cathan, and will report themselves to the brigade major, at Brompton Barracks; men of the Army Service Corps and Army Hospital Corps will be sent to Aldershot, and will report themselves to the officers commanding their respective corps at that station; men of the Foot Guards will be sent to London, and will report themselves to the adjutant of the battalion of Guards quartered at Wellington Barracks; men of the Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles will be sent to Winchester, and will report themselves to the officer commanding the Rifle Depôt. The men will be entitled from the date of reporting themselves to the staff officer of pensioners to the rates of army pay, deferred pay, and allowances, according to the rank they held when they left the regular forces. The men will not be settled with for army reserve pay and army reserve deferred pay until they have arrived at their stations, where the senior paymaster will pay what may be due to them, and will afford to each of them as may wish to remit money to their families facilities for doing so by furnishing them with Post-office orders. The wives and families of the men of the First Class Army Reserve, who rejoin the army for permanent service, will be granted separate allowances—viz., 6d. a day for the wife, and 2d. a day for each child under fourteen years of age, so long as the men are on service with the regular army. The allowance will be paid by the staff officer of pensioners of the district to which the men belong at the time they are called out for permanent service.

THE Emperor Alexander inspected on the 28th ult. the reserve battalions of the Sappers of the Guard and the Rifles. His Majesty expressed his satisfaction at the bearing of the men, and said:—"Should you go into action, I hope you will show the same valour as has been displayed by your comrades."

THE *National Zeitung* has received very unfavourable accounts of the condition of the Russian army in Roumelia. The rate of mortality has recently risen from six to ten in a thousand per day. There is said to be a great scarcity of provender, in consequence of which there is a want of horses. A full third of the guns are reported to be unprovided with cattle, and what horses there are are in poor condition.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF arrived at St. Petersburg on April 2 from Vienna, his mission to that place if not a failure, having had, it is believed, no definite result. According to the *Times* correspondent in the Russian capital, the General appears well satisfied with the result of his mission, but this satisfaction is said not to be shared by some of his colleagues. The Cabinet of Vienna has not adopted his view of the Treaty of San Stefano, and has refrained from stating clearly the policy which it means to pursue. If Russia persists in reorganizing Bulgaria as she proposes, and thereby acquiring a paramount influence in the eastern half of European Turkey, Austria must obtain, it is said, a similar influence over the western half of the Balkan peninsula; and for this purpose it would be necessary to make certain military conventions and commercial treaties. Count Andrassy did not, according to this account, commit himself to any definite proposals regarding this partition of Turkey; but some despatches from Vienna assert that Austria makes her consent to the peace of San Stefano depend on five conditions, as under:—"1. An Austrian commercial and military convention with Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Albania. II. The management of the future railway to Salonica to be under the control of Austria. III. Bulgaria to have no port on the Ægean Sea. IV. The Sultan's supremacy in the territories left him to be secured. V. A direct understanding to be concluded by treaty between Austria and Turkey respecting the above conditions."

Truth—Princess Mary of Cleck is so patriotically warlike, that she is called the "Queen of the Jingoes." The other day the Premier was dining with her Royal Highness. "You have," she said, "the Queen with you, Parliament, and the country, what more do you want?" Lord Beaconsfield glanced at his plate, and solemnly replied, "Potatoes, ma'am."

LORD ODO RUSSELL in a despatch to Lord Derby dated March 13, says—"Prince Bismark has requested me to tell your Lordship that Germany would not take part in the Conference without England, and that he cannot understand how a Congress for the revision of European rights could be held when England, one of the chief contractors, was not present."

A LONDON paper says, "Another of those 'modern nuisances,' the war correspondents, has taken a victim to his zeal in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Ogle, *Times* representative at the seat of the insurrectionary camp in Thessaly, was found dead under suspicious circumstances at Macrinitza. His corpse was subsequently conveyed to Volo. The Greeks assert that he was massacred by the Turks. Our contemporary adds that he had gone to Macrinitza unarmed from his house at Volo, and was seen after the engagement at a village near Macrinitza asking for horses to carry him to Volo. The Hellenic Government has telegraphed to the Hellenic Vice-Consul at Volo directing him to have the body embalmed and sent to Athens. This is not the first member of the press militant who has perished while endeavouring to cater for the British public. Mr. Begbey of the *Times* was assassinated in China; Colonel Pomleton—'Kit,' as he was known in society—was shot through the forehead at Sedan, where he attended in the interests of the same paper; the representative of the *Standard* at Athens was murdered by Greek brigands, and instances of similar martyrdom in the cause of intelligence could be multiplied if we had the opportunity of consulting the records of the Fourth Estate. With such instances of perils bravely confronted and energy displayed in the pursuit of their vocation, Sir Garnet Wolseley surely will regret and recall his unfeeling words that the special correspondent is a 'drone,' a newly invented curse,' and that he does nothing but consume the rations of working men."

THE *Comus*, which was launched on April 3 at Glasgow, is one of six sister-ships designed for the purpose of protecting British commerce in time of war from attacks by unarmoured hostile vessels. The other ships of the same class, all of which, however, are still on the stocks, are the Champion, Curagoa, Conquest, Cleopatra, and Carysfort. The displacement of each of these vessels is 2,300 tons, and they are to be driven by compound engines of great power, working a single screw, which can be lifted out of the water when it is not required to be used. The hulls of the vessels are constructed chiefly of steel and are sheathed with wood, coppered or zincked to prevent fouling. Steel is employed as the material for the frames, beams, plating, and other parts, in order to obtain the greatest structural strength of hull with the smallest weight; it having been found by a large number of experiments that properly prepared steel is, for shipbuilding purposes, more than half as strong again as the best iron. As it is desirable that vessels which are to be mainly employed in protecting commerce should be fast under sail as well as under steam, all the ships of the Comus class are to be fully rigged; so that they will be able to make long cruises without too quickly consuming their stock of coal. The interior of the hull is divided into water-tight compartments by four principal bulkheads and by two decks, the lower one of which is armoured with steel plates over the boilers and engines.

Truth—This is good, because it is true. A lady, who is more proud of her maiden than of her married name, asked a distinguished officer, as bravo as the late Duke of Wellington, but without his Grace's marked nasal development, to dinner. She styled herself Mrs——, *nee* ——. The officer, in his reply, said, that Lieut.-Col. ——, *nez retroussée*, regretted that he was unable to accept the invitation of Mrs. ——, *nee*——.

ON the 29th March, the Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by some of the general officers of his suite, and by M. Makieff, Councillor of State, who acted as interpreter, drove over to Stamboul and visited the tomb of the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz, whom his Imperial Highness had known in former times, and who is buried in the mausoleum of the late Sultan Mahmoud. Afterwards, the Grand Duke visited the mosque of Sultan Bayazid and other objects of interests in Stamboul, and returned on board the Livadia late in the afternoon. In the evening his Highness dined with the Sultan at the villa of Yelcizkiosk, and the next went back in the Livadia to his head-quarters at San Stefano. The Sultan sent out some Arab horses from his stables to the latter suburb as a present to the Grand Duke.

THE Calcutta Health Officer's report shows that the death-rate of March, in Calcutta, was very high. From the extraordinarily high figure in December last, viz. 52·5 per 1,000, a gradual fall took place in January and February, but an increase in all the principal diseases of the zymotic class took place in the month of March. Cholera, which caused 93 deaths in the previous months, was fatal to 312 persons in this, which is one of the highest numbers of the decade. Small-pox was more prevalent than in any corresponding month. It caused no less than 287 deaths, against 33, the average of the decade. Fever, which had taken a favourable course in the last two preceding months, was again unusually severe in March. The increase in deaths registered as due to "other causes" was mainly due to infant mortality, which showed 62 deaths in excess of that of the corresponding month of the previous year. Infant mortality was extremely high among the East Indian and Native population. Reckoned on estimated births, the ratios per 1,000 of popul tion are as follow:—Hindus, 361; Mahomedans, 399; mixed races, 336·8; other Asiatic races, 82·5; non Asiatics, 59·2.

THE COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your warning remarks about the Bombay Commissariat Department will lead to salutary results. You are right in stating that the officers in the higher rank are perfect gentlemen and give fair play to all comers; but the "Forty Thieves" are so well intrenched in the good graces of the lower officers, that they could afford to tender contracts for the very best quality at even less than the market price of the commodity, because of their being sure of passing on the inspectors a much lower quality. They do this with little or no profit until they make desperate and drive off all competitors from the Commissariat precincts, when they could charge their own price and pass their own quality as they did during the Abyssinian Expedition. The higher officers therefore ought to see not only that fair competition is given, but that outsiders receive equal treatment at the hands of the inspectors.

It will point a moral and adorn a tale for the higher officers to know that an inspector and Commissariat auctioneer on a salary of Rs. 65 per month retired from the service after the Abyssinian Expedition worth twenty thousand pounds sterling.

Bombay, April 23. FAIR COMPETITION.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the Bombay Commissariat Department, permit me to thank you sincerely for your able leader in yesterday's issue. May I ask space in your valuable paper for a few lines regarding the Commissariat Department? The Bombay Commissariat Department has in its own ranks, that is, its subordinate ranks, the very "experts" required as noted by you; men who, in addition to vast practical experience in and out of the Department, have read and studied and experimented, under the kind assistance of knowledge gained from the writings of Ure, Hassal, Letheby and others, they are competent to detect adulterations in all articles of Commissariat supply. You write, "The Government ought to employ exceptionally good men, and pay them * * * such large salaries as will make them indifferent to illicit gains." I assert, Sir, that the very men required are *in* the subordinate ranks of the Department already; but with reference to the latter portion of the above quotation, let me tell you, Sir, how Government rewards these experts,—a man supposed to be a carpenter and joiner, blacksmith, tinsmith, painter, plumber, glazier, oilman, veterinary practitioner, cattle dealer, miller, baker, butcher, linen draper, tailor, shoemaker, saddler, tanner, coppersmith, grocer, druggist, a sailor, and a soldier, rolled into one; able to converse with the native population (having passed an examination) and with a hundred other qualifications gained by experience, application, and study. The senior warrant officer in charge of the expedition Commissariat Depot is paid by an appreciative Government the "Civil Service" like salary of rupees one hundred and sixty per mensem, *with no allowances*, and twelve rupees deducted for house rent, his European military subordinates are paid about the rupees per month; some of his newly appointed assistants are called overseers, these men are invariably Parsees and are paid Rs. 200 per mensem and allowance! Why, what are *their* qualifications and claims? Are *they* experts?

None but private soldiers will now join the Commissariat Department, because the advantages, pay, and prospects of a Commissariat sergeant are not to be compared with the advantages, pay, and prospects of a regimental sergeant.

Whoever gave you the notes on which your leader is based, has evidently a knowledge of the Ali Baba gang system. Were I not fearful lest I should trespass too much on your valuable space, I could a tale unfold concerning the manner in which the gang proceeds in order to secure contracts to itself, to the exclusion of all honest competition, that would make your hair feel perpendicularly placed.

We are an uncomplaining set, we don't grumble, I am an aggrandising one. I wouldn't grumble if I spent all my pay in buggy hire (*I have nearly*) for a kind Government. But you, Sir, in your leader, have opened a fresh field, and while Rs. 200 appointments are to be had by Parsees who do nothing for it, we can't help wishing that we, who are qualified, might be appointed sea-lice. Even the Customs Department grumble at too much Brahmin. Why should we have too much Parsee?

J. C.

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A few weeks ago a report was asked for by the Town Council with reference to certain extravagant expenditure which occurred in the department of the late Superintendent of Workshops. This expenditure, which I had to report upon, occurred before my taking charge of the Executive Engineer's office, and for it personally I was in no way responsible. I submitted the report, which I had to make from the records of the Executive Engineer's office, and in doing so thought it necessary to explain the circumstances under which the present Municipal Commissioner had taken the Workshops into his own charge, although large savings had been made while the present Superintendent was working under my orders. To enable me to do this, I had to state certain facts, and while extolling the present Superintendent of Workshops for the savings made in the Workshops, claimed also for myself that credit which is claimed by all Heads of Departments for the work done by their subordinates.

My report was forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner to the Superintendent of Workshops, who was my subordinate up to the date of the facts mentioned in my report, for him to report upon, and then submitted to the Town Council. The Superintendent of Workshops' report I have not seen, but I understand there are certain personal statements made in it one which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee based his remarks relating to myself. I have in consequence of those remarks (which have appeared in the public prints) asked the Municipal Commissioner to be good enough to forward to me a copy of my subordinate's report so that I may reply thereto, forwarding at the same time certain correspondence to the members of the Town Council, with a request that they will take the trouble to go through it, and express an opinion on the highly absurd statements made by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—I have, &c.

April, 24. C. B. BRAHAM.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired yesterday at 2 p.m., at the Saluting Battery in honour of the departure of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Senior Member of Council, for Mahabaleshwar.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—John Potts, a seaman of the British ship Ecogtto, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for absenting himself from that ship without leave or sufficient reason.

A REFUSED THIEF.—Hoosein Mahomed, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on four separate charges of theft of property, consisting of cooking utensils, wearing apparel, &c., and was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL FALL INTO THE GOVERNMENT DOCK.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the European General Hospital, on view of the body of William Wragg, second officer of the British ship Brambletye. It appears that on Tuesday forenoon, while the deceased was engaged in painting the transport number on the side of the ship, the staging cantered, and he fell off into the dry dock from a height of about twenty feet, fracturing his skull. He was at once removed to the above hospital, where he expired from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULT AT MESSRS. TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE.—A Parsee, named Nasserwanjee Pallonjee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against Mr. McGuire, of Messrs. Tudor and Co.'s Ice House, charging him with an assault alleged to have been committed on complainant by the accused on Saturday last. The complainant, it appears, is a tenant to the Parsee Exoelsior Club, who on the day in question went to the Ice House to purchase two pounds of ice, which, being served to him in small pieces, he objected to take, stating that it would melt away before he reached Breach Candy. On asking to be served with the quantity in one lump, Mr. McGuire snatched the ice from the hands of the complainant and pushed him out of the room. The summons was made returnable on the 7th proximo.

THE inhabitants of Bardez, Goa, have memorialized the Governor to withhold his sanction from the professional and industrial tax lately voted by the provincial Council. The petition, after enumerating many taxes which the inhabitants pay, deplores that Government should determine to increase the burden by fresh imposts at a time when the people are passing through the crisis of a severe famine. It also complains of the unsatisfactory state of the public accounts as regards the money collected by a 3 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, which was levied for two years, but has lasted for seven, and it winds up by the bitter remark that the imposition of the new tax, though ostensibly for the improvement of the country, will prove nothing short than "killing the people first in order to improve them."

THE LICENCE TAX RIOTS AT SURAT.—Our special correspondent at Surat says:—The trial of the first batch of six prisoners implicated in the Licence Tax Riots in this city has just concluded. It has, however, been a matter for surprise to many that one of the most important points connected with the repressive measures adopted on the morning of the 5th inst. has apparently been blinked at. Not a question was asked by the court or any of the pleaders as to the exact circumstances under which an order, if any, was given to the city police party to fire blank cartridge, or to the regimental sepoys to fire ball cartridge among the crowd. This was done to the public confidence reposed in the administration of British justice that these points should have been cleared up. An exposition would have at any rate tended to silence the silly rumours which are abroad among the people regarding the firing of ball cartridge. It appears to me that when the case is before the Sessions Court, to which it is likely to be committed, and when English barristers appear for the defence of the prisoners, some light must be thrown on what is at present involved in hazy conjecture.—There is another matter connected with the recent riots to which I would fain allude in justice to a deserving Government officer,—namely, the issuing of the objectionable licence tax forms among the ignorant people of this city. It cannot be denied that, at the first blush they appear to be inquisitorial and objectionable. But they were adopted, I am told, after mature consideration, after every other means of obtaining the required information had failed. Full information was necessary under the orders and instructions issued by Government, to make the licence tax returns of any value and to minimize the trouble of hearing appeals and undoing much of what had been done. I am told that Gujeratee circulars (a copy of which has been shewn me) were issued only prior to the issue of the licence tax forms, which had the tendency to excite the people to an ill-concealed opposition. Some ill feeling is said to have been manifested against the proposed Government measure about the time a public meeting of the inhabitants was held, and when the shops were closed; and it is argued by some that a great deal too much has been made against the licence tax forms than the real circumstances of the case can warrant. It is further argued that those forms were cancelled or withdrawn by the authority which issued them about the 22nd March 1878; and that therefore they cannot be held answerable for the outburst of public feeling on the morning of the 5th inst. It is alleged that this feeling was fanned into a flame by certain people of Surat between whom and the Marathi Government officials no love is lost. Caste is said to have been at the bottom of the mischief that had been brewing; for the Gujeratees are believed to hate the Marathi officials for the loaves and fishes that they have secured in Surat. Be that as it may, it is but fair that what there is to be said on the other side of the question should be heard; and there is no doubt that in any enquiry that might be instituted due attention will be paid to the statements made on both sides.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH APRIL.

FROM Madras showers are reported from Salem Tinnevelly, Malabar, Madras, Tanjore, Ganjam, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Madura, which have slightly improved prospects. The total registered number on works is 99,143, and gratuitously relieved 85,578, but the returns from Madras city are not included: these numbers are respectively 12,829 and 9,220 less than those of last week. In Mysore heavy showers have fallen in several districts; prices are steady; the number on works for the week ending the 6th instant was 55,109, and gratuitously relieved 9,713, 3,382 less and 1,893 more than in the previous week. In Bombay hail is reported from Shikarpur (Sind), and slight rain in Khandesh and Satara; the Indus is abnormally high owing to abundant rain in the Punjab, and damage from floods has occurred in Kurrachee and Shikarpur. In the Central Provinces slight rain has fallen in several districts; threshing and winnowing continue, and prices are still high. In Berar there has been no rain; ploughing is going on. In Central India no rain is reported. In Rajputana showers have fallen in Ajmere, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Tonk and Harowtee; the harvest is gathered in most States, with a fair outturn. In Bengal rain has fallen in almost every district; ploughing is general, and the standing crops promise well; the *rabi* harvest is almost over: the outturn has been fair on the whole; opinfum has failed in Sarun, and indigo prospects are bad in that district. In Assam there has been general rain; prospect are good. No rain is reported from Burma. Heavy rain, accompanied in some parts by hail, has fallen thoughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the Eastern districts the harvest is over, and no damage has been done: in Meerut the damage done was slight; prices show a tendency to fall in Bareilly, and are steady in Bundelkhand and Meerut. Rain has fallen throughout the Punjab, and has been very heavy in Rawalpindi and other northern districts: hail is also reported from Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Moultan; the rospects of the crops (if no more rain falls) appear to be generally good.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF FAMINE IN COREA.

NEWCHWANG, JAN. 25.

THIS terrible scourge has not spared Corea any more than it has India and China. Within the memory of man, such a fearful visitation has not been inflicted as we have much on your valuable space, I could a tale unfold concerning the manner in which the gang proceeds in order to secure contracts to itself, to the exclusion of all honest competition, that would make your hair feel perpendicularly placed.

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military charges thrown on India were more equitably adjusted, there would be a saving compared with which this sum of 300,000*l.*, by which the salt duty was going to be increased, would appear insignificant. His second resolution dealt with the trades licence tax, and that tax, he contended, was most unjust, because it affected small traders and left the professional and official classes untouched. It was estimated, if these latter classes were included in that tax, it would raise 300,000*l.*, which was just the amount by which the salt tax was being increased. Then, as to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, as he understood it, the proposal was to employ it in speculative undertakings in connection with the public works, and if this was done there would be no security that the fund would constitute a reserve to meet future famines. He hoped the House would not discuss these matters from a mere party point of view, and in conclusion he moved the first of the three resolutions he had placed on the paper.

Mr. Grant Duff much regretted that it would not be in his power to support these resolutions, because he thought the three of them summed up with great neatness and precision everything which they ought not to believe in reference to Indian finance at this particular juncture. The addition to the salt tax in Madras and Bombay was made for the express object of beginning to carry into effect one of the greatest reforms which could be imagined in Indian taxation—namely, the equalisation of the salt tax. There was a certain school which said that the tax was bad from beginning to end, and ought to be abolished altogether, but he had yet to learn that there was any tax in the world which was not bad more or less. He believed, considering the circumstances of the population in India, it would not be possible to imagine any tax that would be, on the whole, less burdensome than this salt tax would be, provided it was equalised throughout the whole of the Peninsula. It was strange that the measure of Sir John Strachey with regard to the salt duty should have been chosen as a battleground in the present debate, inasmuch as no Indian statesman had done more to make salt cheaper to the population. In a distant dependency there was always danger of economy being overlooked, but he had yet to learn that the India Office did not properly supervise Indian finance. The trades licence tax could not be defended on principle; it was simply a necessary evil; but its existence had been to a great extent, necessitated by the noisy action of those whom the hon. member for Hackney specially represented in this country. He could not agree that the famine relief fund ought not to be invested in public works. Famines in India must be fought by irrigation and railway communication, but these must be carried on in proper proportion to each other. On the whole, he was unable to endorse any of the resolutions, as he believed that in the matter of finance Lord Lytton's Government had done their very best, and that under very trying and difficult circumstances. [Hear.]

Mr. MacIver moved an amendment, declaring that the salt duty would be unnecessary if the trades licence duty, which would be imposed on persons engaged in business alone, were supplemented by a similar tax imposed on those who derived their incomes from other sources; and, further, it was desirable that the fund about to be created in India for the relief of famines should be expended on public works. The prosperity of India depended on the efficiency of its means of internal communication, and if the country were covered with railways and canals no better guarantee against future famine could exist.

Sir George Campbell said it was not possible very largely to reduce the military expenditure of India. Still he thought economies might be effected, if they were hard pressed, equal to the amount which was expected to arise from the salt tax. It was to be remembered that this was an impost to be laid upon the dumb millions of India, and one, therefore, calling for the gravest consideration. The statement of the member for the Elgin Boroughs [Mr. Grant Duff] that the salt tax existed under the native princes of India was an error. This tax was invented by Lord Clive in the shape of a monopoly, and it had gradually grown till it was now a great pillar of our financial system. As a substitute for vexatious and wasteful transit duties and petty Custom exactions, a high but not excessive duty was justifiable, and this was the view he was prepared to maintain. There were three points to which he invited the attention of the noble lord the Under-Secretary for India. The first was that it was puerile to argue that this was a measure towards an equalisation of the salt duties in various parts of India, because, while on the one hand there was a slight decrease, on the other there was a great increase, the result being a total accretion. In the second place, granting that equalisation—or, at least, approximation—was desirable, he argued that that object should be attained by levelling downwards, pointing to the fact that the low salt duties imposed in Madras and Bombay yielded a higher revenue per head than the heavier duties elsewhere. In the third place, he contended that even if an increase were necessary in Bombay, with a view to equality or approximation, the time was inopportune when the population was pressed with famine. It was said it was a choice whether there should revert to the income tax or make this alteration in the salt tax. He should prefer the income tax, as to Lord Northbrook's abolition of which it might be said, "Alone he did it." The Horse Tax was an income tax in its worst form in disguise, and as now imposed it fell upon those least able to pay, exemption being allowed in favour of the great body of Europeans. The income tax, it would be remembered, yielded during one year the exact amount now wanted. [Hear, hear.] He was firmly convinced that the Governments of Madras and Bombay must have advanced cogent arguments against the increase of taxation.

Mr. Smollett was prepared to give his support to the resolution, because in his judgment the revenues of India as formerly levied, amounting to 50,000,000*l.* or 51,000,000*l.*, were ample for every necessity of the Indian Government. What the people of India wanted was relief from taxation, and that could only be accomplished, in his judgment, by economy. There was no branch of the military, naval, ecclesiastical, or forest service of India which would not bear large reductions. [Hear, hear.] Many of the higher appointments in India ought at once to be abolished and blotted out, notably the furniture office of Finance Minister and the Ministry of Public Works. The military staff was also unnecessarily large, and should be placed on an entirely different footing. He knew that it was irksome and unprofitable to speak of economy in India in that House, and out of doors no body cared a pin'see about it; but at the same time he declared that the proposals he had made in that direction were perfectly practicable. [Hear, hear.] He trusted the new Secretary of State for India would carry out a different policy to that of the Marquis of Salisbury, who squandered money too profusely, and revert to the policy of the late Lord Mayo. If he did so, large reductions would be made in the public expenditure of India, and thus great blessings would be conferred on the people of that country.

Mr. J. Grant, speaking in favour of the petition which had been presented by the inhabitants of Bombay against the new taxation, said that they had been compelled to come up to this House because an attempt had been made to stifle the expression of their opinion in India. The use of the Town Hall was harshly, and he thought unwisely, denied them: but they subsequently held a meeting in a tent belonging to some itinerant equestrians, where they unanimously voted this petition to the British House of Commons. Anyone who knew India must be aware that this addition to the salt tax would inevitably cause a great amount of hardship, inasmuch as it fell upon the poorest class of the community. He asked, had it come to this, that the Government had been driven to collect an insurance tax against future famines from the poorest class? The new licence tax was open to very grave objection, and it would scarcely be believed that the great Civil Service of India—the best paid service in the world—had deliberately legislated themselves outside the limits of the incidence of this tax. If the civil servants of India had suffered by the depreciation of silver, the trading classes had suffered at least as much, if not more from this cause, and it was not to be tolerated that a hawker earning 10*l.* a year should be subject to taxation from which civil servants, earning as much per day were exempted. [Hear, hear].

Mr. Bazley was of opinion that the salt tax offered the least objectionable mode of raising a certain sum of money from all the inhabitants of India, but at the time he held that the tax should be reduced to so moderate a sum as not to be a grievance. Upon this point he dissented from the proposition of the hon. member for Hackney [Mr. Fawcett,] but he agreed with him that if trades were to be taxed in India so should professions. He thanked the hon. member for Hackney for pressing Indian questions upon the attention of the House.

Mr. Earnest Noel objected to the terms of the motion of the hon. member for Hackney in so far as they seemed to imply a vote of censure on Sir John Strachey. There was no tax levied in India that was not a bad tax, but there were no better taxes.

Mr. Balfour remarked that there were reasons for thinking that the poorer people would not be exempt from the additional taxation.

Mr. Massey had great confidence in Sir John Strachey as a financial administrator, and considered that the salt tax in itself was by no means a bad one, but they ought to be very careful how they sanctioned an addition to that tax which, however apparently infinitesimal was really appreciated and felt as a burden by the people. [Hear, hear.] He disapproved of the mode in which the salt tax had been manipulated, thinking it unwise and uncalled for, but he could not go so far as the hon. member for Hackney in saying that economies could have been effected sufficient to enable the Government to dispense with the sum which the additional taxation was intended to raise. With the second resolution of the hon. member, however, he cordially agreed. The Indian Government would have done much better if, dispensing with the licence tax which they knew was sure to be raised if they taxed the civil servants, they had taken the ground of justice and equality, and replaced the licence tax on the footing on which it was based in 1867. [Hear, hear]. He could not support the third resolution, thinking it better to leave the appropriation of the famine fund to the discretion of the Indian Government.

Mr. Denison was not enamoured of the Indian Budget, but did not think the passing of these resolutions would do any good. The enhancement of the salt duty was an experiment, in trying which he was not prepared to say that the Government was wrong. As to the licence tax, he certainly was of opinion that it began too low and the Government of India would have done much better if they had not gone below 300 rupees as the lowest level. As to the third resolution, it deal with a very difficult and delicate question, and before the arrived at a conclusion on the subject he should prefer to wait for the report of the committee which was at present inquiring into famines in India.

Dr. Lyon Playfair said they must all admit that the motives which had actuated Sir J. Strachey were far-seeing and meritorious, but the question was whether the wisest forms of taxation had been used for the purpose of raising the million and a half. His [Dr. Playfair's] strong objection to the raising of the salt tax and the raising of the licence tax was that in both cases they fell upon those persons the least capable of paying them. The Government ought to have had confidence that if they had reduced instead of increasing the tax, they would have had a largely augmented consumption of salt. Until the tax was reduced India could never become a prosperous country. He enumerated the great number of manufacturing processes in which salt is essential.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Indian Government had been formidably assailed by the mover and seconder of these resolutions, and nearly every subsequent speaker had been hostile to it. In exercising their functions of criticism they had, however, ignored the circumstances which rendered the measure of the Indian Government necessary. He proposed to state to the House the circumstances which made this taxation necessary, to state what Sir John Strachey's scheme was, and then examine the criticisms upon it. The object of the Indian Government had been to equalise the differential duties, to remove the Customs line, and then to give to the people of India as cheap and abundant a supply of salt as was possible. In the year 1873-74 Lord Northbrook abolished the income tax. This income tax had three years previously brought in some two millions sterling. No one could dispute that the theory and incidence the income tax was just, but it was most unpopular. Notwithstanding the abolition of this tax there would have been a surplus of two millions had it not been for the famine. From that year till now the Indian Government had never been able to shake off the burden of these famines, which, during five years, had cost it sixteen millions sterling. There was also a heavy loss by exchange and by increased home charges, so that the annual increase in the Indian expenditure amounted to no less than three millions. It was much to the credit of the Government that it had met the whole of this annual increase without imposing a single farthing of taxation. But the whole of the surplus that had previously existed had been eaten up, and the annual growth of revenue and the increased traffic receipts from railways had been absorbed. When Sir John Strachey took the position of Finance Minister last year there was just an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. If he had spared the people from additional taxation, it was quite evident that he could not save their lives when another famine came. No one could deny that it was our absolute duty to prevent the wholesale starvation of our Indian fellow subjects. People were now, he feared, dying by millions in China, owing to the impecuniosity of the Government. If it were necessary to establish a famine policy it was necessary to increase the revenue. Famine in India could be best averted by the extension of railway and irrigation works, which had been entirely constructed by the Central Government. In the actual relief of famine a change of policy was necessary. Hitherto the Central Government had found the funds and the Local Government had spent them, the consequence being that the former had been rather rigid in its economy and the latter rather indiscriminate in its almsgiving. There was only one remedy—to enforce the principle of local self-government and financial responsibility, to increase local resources and to make them responsible for the maintenance of their own poor in times of ill-tress. This could only be done by handing over to them certain local revenues hitherto given to the Central Government. He admitted that no one ever attempted to justify the salt tax as it at present existed in India; but so long as the present circumstances prevailed it was necessary to enforce it. He claimed for Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey that they had in a time of great difficulty elaborated a scheme which would not only provide a sufficient surplus, but which laid down sound financial principles which, if rightly adopted hereafter, were capable of indefinite expansion. Sir John Strachey decided that he must have an annual surplus of 1,500,000*l.*, to be applied to the reduction of the famine expenditure of the last five years—amounting to 16,000,000*l.* He also considered it necessary to have a further surplus of half a million, because many of the sources of revenue were necessarily precarious and fluctuating. His next step was to hand over to the local authorities the whole control of their civil administration, with certain arrangements as to the increment of local revenues; and by that one stroke he realised a saving of 400,000*l.* without in any way affecting the efficiency of their Government, and without imposing a single farthing of taxation. That was, 1,600,000*l.* to be found. Now it was notorious that since the abolition of the income tax the commercial and non-agricultural classes had not contributed their fair share to the burdens of India; and so Sir John Strachey proposed to place upon them a trade licence tax. That had been tried as an experiment in the North-West Provinces, and not a single complaint had been made in regard to it. The application of the tax to the whole of India would bring in, it was estimated, 675,000*l.* Furthermore, Sir John Strachey levied a land cess upon the agricultural community in Bengal, which were mainly benefited by relief grants in the time of famine, and who ought therefore to contribute something to the famine Insurance Fund. This land cess last year brought in 400,000*l.*; but it did not apply to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. By the two sources of income he had mentioned—the licence tax and the land cess—Sir John obtained 1,500,000*l.* for his insurance fund. There thus remained 500,000*l.* to be got. Towards that he estimated the growth of revenue at 200,000*l.*; and the balance he proposed to raise by a sound yet ingenious plan of equalising the salt tax. The salt duty in Madras and Bombay was 29 annas per maund of 82 lbs.; in the North-West Provinces, 48 annas per maund; and in Bengal 52 annas per maund. It was these differences in the duties that cause the great obstacle in the equalisation or abolition of the tax, because it was impossible to level down without sacrificing a million and a half of revenue. Sir John Strachey, in considering what he should do in this matter, calculated that a uniform rate of 40 annas throughout the whole of India would bring him in just the same revenue as at present. That would enable him to sweep away the Customs line, and he estimated that the increased consumption that would ensue would enable him hereafter to reduce the level below 40 annas. The result of this reform would be that on 45 millions there would be an increase of 11 annas per head—a decrease of 8 annas; and upon 70 millions a decrease of 12 annas.

Sir G. Campbell: When?

Lord G. Hamilton: When these arrangements are completed. It was almost impossible to confine one part of the Budget without overthrowing the whole, and all those financial and administrative reforms coupled with it. Dealing with the resolutions presented to the House that evening, he admitted that if the salt duties were imposed for any other purpose than that of famine reform—as a means to a great end—they would not be justified. There was some force in the argument that the licence tax did fall on poor traders; but no one admitted that more candidly than Sir John Strachey. [A laugh.] But the fact was, the Government had no alternative between the income tax and the licence tax. Practically it was found impossible in the House of Commons would take upon itself the responsibility of forcing the Indian Government to reimpose the income tax. At the same time, he thought that much good might come from the agitation against the licence tax, as it might be likely lead to the reimposition of a higher tax. [Hear, hear.] Recently efforts had been made to equalise the licence duty by relieving the humbler class, and increasing its incidence upon the more opulent. If the people of Bombay were anxious for the income tax instead of the licence tax, he had no doubt Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey would gratify them next year. The Indian Government had been obliged to borrow money for public works, but the increased receipts for works would more than cover the interest upon the loans. He thanks though the resolutions were, he hoped they would not meet the approval of the House. [Hear, hear.] He reminded the House of the emergency through which India had recently passed, and that we had undertaken responsibilities towards that country never before accepted by any Asiatic Government. An increased revenue was required, and though the means decided upon to obtain it might present many points calling for readjustment, he thought they were the best that were open for the solution [Hear, hear.] Lord Salisbury intended, had he remained in office, to send a special instruction to the committee inquiring with regard to Indian finances, to examine into this question of the increase of the salt duties, and if it turned out that the augmented impost had affected the health of the people, the Indian Government would, no doubt, have been prepared to withdraw the new increase. [Hear, hear.] This was the first comprehensive Budget which had been passed in India, and it would not be wise to disturb the statesmanlike efforts made by Sir John Strachey.

After a few remarks from Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Fawcett said he would divide both on the first and second resolutions. His reason for a second division was that he wished to give Mr. Massey an opportunity of recording his vote in favour of the second resolution.

The House then divided on the first resolution—

For	87
Against	163
Majority	—76

A division was then taken on Mr. Fawcett's second resolution—

For	96
Against	159
Majority	—63

Mr. Fawcett said he should not press the other resolution, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES"

SIR,—Some strange misconception appears to prevail, even among educated persons and politicians, as to the present state of the laws and practice of civilized nations with reference to the issue of letters of marque by belligerent powers to the subjects of neutral States. Even Sir Samuel Baker says, "America has reserved her freedom of action; thus, in a war between England and Russia, the latter Power will issue letters of marque to American adventurers and a swarm of Alabamas may interrupt our commerce." I beg to assure Sir Samuel Baker, and any of your readers who may share his alarms, that it is wholly unfounded.

The whole practice of issuing letters of marque to the subjects of neutral States, by which they were authorized to carry on a sort of legalized piracy against the vessel and property of a nation with which they were not at war, had been abandoned and rigorously repressed long before the Declaration of Paris in fact, no such letters of marque have been issued or accepted by neutrals in the present century. The Government of the United States was the first to condemn and repudiate the practice. In 1854 the British Government intimated to Mr Marcy, then American Secretary of State, that "it entertained the confident hope that no privateer under Russian colours should be equipped, or victualled, or admitted with its prizes in the ports of the United States; and also that the citizens of the United States should rigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature." To this Mr. Marcy replied "that the laws of the United States impose severe restrictions, not only upon its own citizens, but upon all persons who may be residents in the territories of the United States against equipping privateers, receiving commissions, or enlisting men therein for the purpose of taking part in any foreign war."

Subsequent events have certainly not weakened the legislation of the United States on this point, or the resolution of the American Government to enforce and uphold its own laws.

The first article of the Declaration of Paris declares that privateering is abolished. The privateering contemplated by the Declaration was the issuing of private commissions for the purposes of naval warfare to the subjects of a belligerent, not to neutrals, since that practice had become obsolete, and would expose a neutral offending in this respect to a declaration of war, or to be held responsible for losses incurred. But as the terms are general, they prohibit the issue of all letters of marque or private commissions of war; and consequently, although the United States have not acceded to the Declaration of Paris, Russia has done so, and Russia is therefore precluded by a solemn international engagement from issuing any such commissions, even if she were to find any neutral State foolish enough to allow its subjects to accept them. The truth is that there is not the slightest probability that anything of that kind can be done. SENEX.

THE AUTHORS OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir —It has been a matter of controversy for forty years past in Indian circles whether the disastrous attempt to establish British ascendency in Central Asia originated with Lord Auckland or with the Whig Government at home. Sir John Kaye, in his "History of the Afghan War," tells a story from Meason that when Sir Alexander Burnes arrived at Simla, on the 20th of July, 1838, "Torrens and Colvin came running to him and prayed him to say nothing to unsettle his lordship; that they had all the trouble in the world to get him into the business, and that even now he would be glad of any pretext to retire form it." On the other hand, Sir John Hobhouse, who was then President of the Board of Control, never, according to Kay, neglected an opportunity of boasting that he was the author of the war.

The recently published life of Lord Melbourne shows that so far back as 1835, when Lord Auckland was appointed Governor-General in supersession of Lord Heytesbury, seven members of Lord Melbourn's Government had recommended their new Viscroy to adopt the course which he pursued in 1838.

The following extracts from the letters of Lords Melbourne and Palmeraton completely establish this fact; and it will be observed that they must have been written on the receipt of despatches from Simla, dated about the middle of July :—

Lord Melbourne to Spring-Rice, October 29, 1838.

"Auckland has adopted the course which in the meeting we had at Windsor, where there were seven of us, we agreed to recommend to him—viz, not to follow MacNeil's suggestion of moving into Persia from Bushire, but to take decisive measures in Afghanistan. It is a decisive move, and may bring on great events, but I believe necessary. This is no less than the question who is to be master of Central Asia!"

Lord Palmerston to Lord Melbourne, Oct. 31, 1838.

"Here are the Indian despatches. Auckland seems to have taken a just view of the importance of making Afghanistan a British dependency, since the Autocrat has determined that it shall not be left to itself. If we succeed in taking the Afghans under our protection and in garrisoning, if necessary, Herat, we shall regain our ascendency in Persia and get our commercial treaty with that Power."

The disastrous failure of the attempt to make ourselves masters of Central Asia and the little injury which has accrued to British interests from Herat and the Hindu Kush not having been garrisoned by British soldiers during the last forty years are facts worth noting at the present time, when one of the periodic attacks of Russophobia is pervading the nation. CIVILIAN.

April 3.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, an English built four seated open carriage by Silk and Sons, an English built glass fronted miniature brougham, a pair of Arab horses (if not previously disposed off by private sale) sets of double harness, two Jafferabad cows, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 113, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, cows, plants, &c., &c., the property of G. Manson, Esquire, the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electroplated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, epergne, claret jug, butter pot, breakfast companion, muffineers, best electro-plated spoons and forks containing 6 pieces, a mahogany case containing 8 pair dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, mallet pattern, arm and without arm dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables, easy, folding, low, and drawing room chairs, reclining sofa, centre ottoman, chiffoniers, davenport, ornamented velvet, pile carpet stands, table ornaments, fine rare cromolithographs, handsome blackwood and brass four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, books, &c

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English built 4-seated open carriage by Silk and Sons.
1 Handsome English built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Handsome carriage horse, sets of double and single harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. to-day.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Jamsetjee Dorabjee.

15 cases white shirtings.
30 do. ,, mulls.
1 do. ,, jacconeta.

AT 1 P. M.

An English built brougham with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 grey Arab Horse.
1 English built dog-cart,
1 Baba pony with saddle complete.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, at No. 20, Albion Place, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. P. Crisp, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany square piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a lot of valuable medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at No. 2, Church Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., by order of the Official Assignee of the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee & Co.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of Dr. W. F. Knapp, the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 2 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquors and egg stands, epergne, waiter, biscuit box, toast rack, tea pitcher, &c., &c., best electro-plated silly spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, drawing room chairs, easy, low, folding and drawing-room chairs, convenation sofa, tête-à-tête couches, centre ottoman, a rosewood grand square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, a fish lamp, double light hanging lamp, flower vases, figures, pictures, Madras pattern Durrie, carpets bedstead, iron cots, almirah with plate glass door, clothes presses, washing and dressing tables, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage, by Rogers.
1 Bay Australian horse,

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome House-hold Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Axel and Smith, a sewing machine, by How, &c., &c., at 31, Berkley Place, Byculla.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Broadwood, open carriage, a glass fronted miniature Brougham, a Bay and Grey Arab horse, &c., &c., at the Old Secretariat, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of Charles Lake, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome walnutwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany square piano by "Messrs. Soundy and Co.," an English built four seated open carriage with a pair of grey Arab horses, a handsome glass fronted miniature brougham with a chesnut Australian horse, sets of a plated, mounted double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 102, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome walnutwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of A. Johnstone, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MAHRATTA STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, 2 double barrelled central fire guns one by George H. Daw, and the other by T. Murcott, a double barrelled muzzle loading gun, a single barrelled rifle by E. M. Reilly and Co., a strong and light norfolk cart, with a strong young pony &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable household furniture, norfolk cart, pony, guns, rifle &c., the property of an officer leaving his bungalow, the same comprises rich cut glassware handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, cruet stand, teap-t, table and chamber candlesticks, set of drawers, camp cot, two double barrelled central fire guns in case, one by George H. Daw, and the other by T. Mercott, a double-barrelled muzzle loading gun, a single barrelled Rifle by E. M. Reilly and Co., both dispense and sockermon furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong and light Norfolk cart with a strong young pony and harness.
Now on view,
Also the property of another officer consisting of a gentleman and a lady's saddle and bridle complete in first rate order. A milch buffalow, and sundries.

SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Bunder on account and at the risk of Allybhoy Noorbhoy, ex Duke of Edinburgh.

A N
244
K C

130 cases IV. quality each 100 feet.

3 by 10	9 by 11	10 by 12	12 by 14	
30	15	65	20	cases.

112 cases IV. quantity each 100 feet.

12 by 14	12 by 16	12 by 20	14 by 16	14 by 18
35	15	3	10	15
14 by 20	16 by 18	16 by 20	16 by 22	18 by 22
5	5	15	4	5

20 cases IV. quality each 100 feet.

24 by 20	28 by 24	30 by 24
10	5	5

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c., in tent, near the Sailing Battery, Apollo Bunder.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in tent, near the Apollo Bunder, the handsome household furniture, the property of L. A. WATKINS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear to-morrow and the furniture is on view.

BONA FIDE THE PROPERTY OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIBTHORPE, LEAVING BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and English built furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., found in a moderately furnished bungalow, also China glass and plated ware, a neat Norfolk car, English built, with good pony and harness, lamps, &c., a Shikargee's hill tent with bath room, saibans, chocks and carpets but little used, a young Aden cow and calf, a carpenter's bench with a few useful tools, a lot of plants, a remarkably good scrub with female kid, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell the above by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at No. 2, Mantalaus. The property will be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 27th instant, (Sunday excepted.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, porcelain, glass and plated ware, a cottage piano by John Broadwood & Sons, in Meadow Street, above the shop of Nancy Khatau.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND BEER.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, sale commencing at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a few cases of superior wines comprising curacio, maraschino, citronelle liquors barsac, sauterne, hautsauterne, claret, 100 cases Bass's India Pale Ale in quarts, bottled by M. B. Foster and Sons.

Sample bottles may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

MESS PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, at the officers' mess house in Marine Lines, the property of the handsome blackwood mess furniture, lamps, carpets, &c, the property of the officers' mess, H. M.'s 9th Regt, N. I., leaving the station.

Full particulars will shortly appear.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES,

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 4th May, sale commencing at 3 p. m., the undermentioned valuable articles of presents to Europeans at home, the property of a gentleman who has left Bombay, comprising silver plates, salvers, muffineers and flower holders of the celebrated Cutch and Cashmere workmanship, Peishcaze and gold and silver bracelets, necklaces, lockets and brooches, Delhi made silver necklaces, bracelets and bangles, gold and silk embroidered table and chair covers, Dacca dress, Manilla, China and Japanese silk satin dresses, Rampore chuddars, rich Cashmere shawls, China silk cloak and shawl, Cashmere and Cabul dressing gowns, red chuddars, China cheesmen, &c. Catalogues will be published, and the goods will be on view a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE.

A few Barrels Sinclair's Fresh Bolfast Hams and Bacons in canvas.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1878.

MESSRS. SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLIOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES, BY THE BEST ARTIST.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the concerned, to sell off without reserve, an invoice of Oil Paintings and Oliographs just landed per S. S. Thibet. Subjects are—Early in Trouble, in Ornamental Gilt Frames, Sly Glances, Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood Park, the First Cigar, In a Fix, Sheep Ford, Grape Gathers, Frozen River, a Glass of the best Cinderella, Eastern Morning, Rustic Beauty, Anglers Frying Pans, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, Highland Cattle, Fishermen's Family, Bagatelle, English Coast, very superior chromos in assorted maple and gilt frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, coloured lithographs, plain and black ground heads, and various chromos.

The property is now on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1878.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Service of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Country generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents in this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERTS

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

LORD SALISBURY'S DESPATCH.

LORD SALISBURY'S first business as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been to expound, in language singularly clear, dignified, and decisive, the views of Her Majesty's Government on the Treaty of San Stefano; and to indicate with as much precision as is needed for the purpose the course which they may be expected to take in dealing with the whole body of Russian claims and pretensions. The document in which all this is embodied is of so much importance: moreover, it is so complete and masterly an expression of our own humble judgment that we believe we can no better occupy this page than by filling it from Lord Salisbury's despatch. No comment of which we are capable can add to its weight or illustrate its significance. All that we wish to say at the moment is here said; all that we have contended for, from the standpoint of English policy, for many and many a month is here plainly expressed, or distinctly implied, in terms of such lucidity, good sense, and courage that we feel we have not a word to add, to subtract, or to modify. Enough for us to give to them whatever emphasis there may be in complete adoption.

After setting forth the correspondence relative to the Congress negotiations, and after expressing the "deep regret" of Her Majesty's Government at the decision announced by the Russian Government in that matter, the circular goes on to say:—

"How far the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano would commend themselves as expedient to the judgment of the European Powers, it is not at present possible to decide. But even if a considerable portion of them were such as were likely to be approved, the reservation of a right, at discretion, to refuse to accept a discussion of them in a Congress of the Powers would not on that account be the less open to the most serious objection. An inspection of the treaty will sufficiently show that Her Majesty's Government could not, in a European Congress, accept any partial or fragmentary examination of its provisions. Every material stipulation which it contains involves a departure from the Treaty of 1856.

"By the declaration annexed to the first protocol of the Conference held in London in 1871, the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers, including Russia, recognised 'that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement.'

"It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government, without violating the spirit of this declaration, to acquiesce in the withdrawal from the cognisance of the Powers of articles in the new treaty which are modifications of existing treaty engagements, and inconsistent with them.

"The general nature of the treaty and the combined effect of its several stipulations upon the interests of the signatory Powers furnish another and conclusive reason against the separate discussion of any one portion of those stipulations apart from the rest.

"The most important consequences to which the treaty practically leads are those which result from its action as a whole upon the nations of South-eastern Europe. By the articles erecting the New Bulgaria, a strong Slav State will be created under the auspices and control of Russia, possessing important harbour upon the shores of the Black Sea and the Archipelago, and conferring upon that Power a preponderating influence over both political and commercial relations in those seas. It will be so constituted as to merge in the dominant Slav majority a considerable mass of population which is Greek in race and sympathy, and which views with alarm the prospect of absorption into a community alien to it not only in nationality but in political tendency and in religious allegiance. The provisions by which this new State is to be subjected to a ruler whom Russia will practically choose, its administration framed by a Russian commissary, and the first working of its institutions commenced under the control of a Russian army, sufficiently indicate the political system of which in future it is to form a part.

"Stipulations are added which will extend this influence even beyond the boundaries of the New Bulgaria. The provision, in itself highly commendable, of improved institutions for the population of Thessaly and Epirus, is accompanied by a condition that the law by which they are to be secured shall be framed under the supervision of the Russian Government. It is followed by engagements for the protection of members of the Russian Church, which are certainly not more limited in their scope than those articles of the Treaty of Kainardji upon which the claims were founded which were abrogated in 1856. Such stipulations cannot be viewed with satisfaction either by the Government of Greece, or by the powers to whom all parts of the Ottoman Empire are a matter of common interest. The general effect of this portion of the treaty will be to increase the power of the Russian Empire in the countries and on the shores where a Greek population predominates, not only to the prejudice of that nation, but also of every country having interests in the east of the Mediterranean Sea.

"The territorial severance from Constantinople of the Greek Albanian, and Slavonic provinces which are still left under the Government of the Porte will cause their administration to be attended with constant difficulty, and even embarrassment; and will not only deprive the Porte of the political strength which might have arisen from their possession, but will expose the inhabitants to a serious risk of anarchy.

"By the other portions of the treaty analogous results are arrived at upon other frontiers of the Ottoman Empire. The compulsory alienation of Bessarabia from Roumania, the extension of Bulgaria to the shores of the Black Sea, which are principally inhabited by Mussulmans and Greeks, and the acquisition of the important harbour of Batoum, will make the will of the Russian Government dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea. The acquisition of the strongholds of Armenia will place the populations of that province under the immediate influence of the Power which holds them; while the extensive European trade which now passes from Trebizond to Persia will, in consequence of the cessions in Kurdistan, be liable to be arrested at the pleasure of the Russian Government by the prohibitory barriers of their commercial system.

"Provision is made for an indemnity, of which the amount is obviously beyond the means of Turkey to discharge, even if the fact be left out of account that any surplus of its revenues is already hypothecated to other creditors. The mode of payment of this indemnity is left, in vague language, to ulterior negotiations between Russia and the Porte. Payment may be demanded immediately, or it may be left as an unredeemed and unredeemable obligation to weigh down the independence of the Porte for many years. Its discharge may be commuted into a yet larger cession of territory, or it may take the form of special engagements subordinating in all things the policy of Turkey to that of Russia. It is impossible not to recognise in this provision an instrument of formidable efficacy for the coercion of the Ottoman Government if the necessity for employing it should arise.

"Objections may be urged individually against these various stipulations; and arguments, on the other hand, may possibly be advanced to show that they are not individually inconsistent with the attainment of the lasting peace and stability which it is the highest object of all present negotiations to establish in the provinces of European and Asiatic Turkey. But their separate and individual operation, whether defensible or not, is not that which should engage the most earnest attention of the signatory Powers. Their combined effect, in addition to the results upon the Greek population and upon the balance of maritime power which have been already pointed out, is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Government of Constantinople. The Sovereignty of the Sultan, formerly extended over geographical positions which must, under all circumstances, be of the deepest interest to Great Britain. It is in the power of the Ottoman Government to close or to open the Straits which from the national highway of nations between the Mediterranean Sea and the Euxine. Its dominion is recognised at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the shores of the Levant, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Suez Canal. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country that the Government to which these jurisdiction belongs should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior Power that its independent action, and even existence, is almost impossible. These results arise, not so much from the language of any single article or of any treaty, as from the operation of the instrument as a whole. A discussion limited to articles selected by one power in the Congress would be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish.

"The object of Her Majesty's Government at the Constantinople Conference was to give effect to the policy of reforming Turkey under the Ottoman Government, removing well-grounded grievances, and thus preventing the Empire until the time when it might be able to dispense with protective guarantees. It was obvious that this could only be brought about by rendering the different populations so far contented with their position as to inspire them with a spirit of patriotism, and make them ready to defend the Ottoman Empire as loyal subjects of the Sultan.

"This policy was frustrated by the unfortunate resistance of the Ottoman Government itself, and, under the altered circumstances of the present time, the same result cannot be attained to the same extent by the same means. Large changes may be and no doubt will be requisite in the treaties by which South-eastern Europe has hitherto been ruled. But good government, assured peace, and freedom, for populations to whom those blessings have been strange, are still the objects which this country earnestly desire to secure.

"In requiring full consideration of the general interests which the new arrangements threaten to affect, Her Majesty's Government believe that they are taking the surest means of securing those objects. They would unwillingly have entered a Congress in which the stipulations in question could have been examined as a whole in their relation to existing treaties, to the acknowledged rights of Great Britain and of other Powers, and to the beneficent ends which the united action of Europe has always been directed to secure. But neither the interests which Her Majesty's Government are specially bound to guard nor the well-being of the regions with which the treaty deals, would be consulted by the assembling of a Congress whose deliberations were to be restricted by such reservations as those which have been laid down by Prince Gortschakoff in his most recent communication."

(*Times' Correspondents.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 3.

LORD SALISBURY'S Circular, of which we received this morning a telegraphic summary, is regarded here as the new proof that Her Majesty's Cabinet is not to be decided upon war. In the official world it is said that the document is not a pleasant reading for those who desire peace; but it has an advantage over its predecessors in being quite clear and intelligible, and in removing the discussion from the region of words and formularies to that of facts and interests. Besides this, it does away with any regret which may have been caused by the breaking down of the Congress negotiations, because the Congress could not have succeeded if the Peripotentiaries had entered it the animated with the spirit displayed in the Circular. The text has not yet been received by the Government, and consequently no decision has yet been taken regarding the answer to be given; but there is reason to believe that it will not be regarded as having anything of the nature of an ultimatum. As the British Government declares the solution proposed by the preliminary treaty to be inadmissable, but confines itself to a purely negative criticism, it is possible that it may be asked to suggest some solution of its own. If the English Cabinet, it is argued, is really anxious to avoid war, as some of its members have declared, a pacific solution of the difficulty may still be found.

VIENNA, APRIL 3.

THE impression produced here by Lord Salisbury's Circular is very great. All the papers re-echo it, but loud and harmonious as the echo is, it is still but a faint reflex of the effect produced on the public mind. As yet only a telegraphic *resume* of the despatch has arrived, but extensive enough, nevertheless, to enable one to judge of its whole tenour. Primarily, this deep impression is undoubtedly due to the large and statesmanlike view taken in the Circular of the real bearings of the Treaty of San Stefano, and to the clear, manly language in which this view is expressed; but the effect has been heightened not a little by the circumstance that, in spite of the attitude lately assumed by England, such a declaration from her came rather unexpectedly. However close international relations may have lately become by railways, the telegraph, and the daily Press, yet the nations, taken as a whole, gain by these means but a very superficial knowledge of one another, and are never able to follow those various currents of public feeling which arise on great occasions, much less that gradual process by which the different rivulets may merge into one broad stream, carrying everything before it. They only see the various currents struggling to absorb each other—the struggle which in a free country precedes the process of the crystalization of public opinion; and it needs a broad, strong fact to bring home to them the conviction that the process is at last complete and that the nation has made up its mind. As such fact Lord Salisbury's Circular has at once been recognized here. It is true there was the calling out of the Reserves, which might have served as a premonitory symptom; but if this showed that something was coming, it could not exactly indicate its nature. Lord Salisbury's despatch, however, leaves no doubt what is meant, and this it was which was most unlooked for.

As the views taken by the Austrian Government of the Treaty of San Stefano, and communicated to General Ignatieff, were probably no secret to the British Cabinet, so it may be supposed that the ideas of the latter expressed in the Circular of the 1st of April were likewise known in official circles here, who were not, therefore, taken by surprise; but it is rather different with the public at large. Here, as in England, there has all along been a sort of instinctive feeling that there was a homogeneity, if not identity, between Austrian and English interests in the settlement of the Eastern Question, which seemed to point to a co-operation of the two countries as the surest way to protect their respective welfares. Yet, in spite of this strong instinctive feeling, something very like fatality seems to have been impelling both countries to work at cross purposes ever since this Eastern complication arose. First there was the so-called triple Imperial alliance, which appeared almost to preclude the possibility of such co-operation. Again, while Austria, in conjunction with the other two Imperial Cabinets, projected Consular commissions and reforms to pacify the insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, England saw in these attempts but an indirect attack on the sovereign power of the Sultan, an interference between him and his subjects contrary to the letter, and much more so to the spirit, of the Treaty of Paris; and if she ultimately gave way, it was with little good-will. Furthermore, the Berlin Memorandum and the Reichstadt meeting seemed but to give more pregnant expression to this working at cross purposes by Austria and England. The agitation also about the Bulgarian atrocities in the latter country appeared to raise another almost strong bar to any possible understanding between them. Not that the cruel sufferings of the Bulgarian population excited no sympathy here; but while in England, in consequence of public indignation, the humanitarian side of the question triumphed over all other considerations, here the political aspect of the situation was never lost sight of, which was rather interpreted in England as a narrow-minded, selfish policy on the part of Austria, aiming at keeping in continued bondage the subject peoples of Turkey. The views of England seemed to coincide more with those of Russia than of Austria. England along with Russia warmly espoused the cause of Bulgaria, heedless of the objections made here to the so-called autonomy claimed for it, about the real import of which there has been no doubt here from the beginning; and England, in concert with Russia, upheld the Bulgarian question at the Conference in Constantinople. Again, in the negotiations at the London Conference, England and Russia were working in the foreground, although no longer quite so harmoniously as at the Constantinople Conference, while Austria occupied a sort of retired position with the other neutral Powers. When at last the Turco-Russian war broke out, and the true nature of the whole struggle which had been going on came to light, instead of bringing the two countries closer to each other, it seemed still further to estrange them. Both, it is true, remained neutral, though they took the first opportunity to define their interests; but these, far from being identical and homogeneous, seemed to lie in totally different directions. England spoke of Egypt, of the Suez Canal, of the Persian Gulf, of Constantinople, and the Straits; while Austria though likewise adverting to the last two points referred particularly to the Danube, to the establishment of Russian power and influence on the right bank of the river, and to the western provinces of European Turkey as most nearly affecting Austria in her quality of a border State. Now whether this at least apparent divergency between England and Austria had had not some influence on the framing of the Treaty of San Stefano, certain it is that the instrument, while carefully avoiding what had been specified as the sphere of English interest, makes rather free with that of Austria. The apprehension, therefore, might well arise here lest England, looking only at her own more immediate interest, none of which seem to be prejudiced, should overlook the bearings of the Treaty as a whole and leave Austria to extricate herself as best she could from her difficulties about Bulgaria and all the rest. The difference, moreover, which subsequently arose between England and Russia with respect to Constantinople and the Straits were not calculated to reassure the public here in this respect, for they seemed to refer to one of those very questions of specific English interest; while the difficulties as to the Congress appeared to result merely from these disputes in Constantinople. Although the mission of General Ignatieff hither and the calling out of the Reserves in England seemed rather to indicate that those differences between England and Russia were becoming serious, the possibility that the latter, finding the objections to the Treaty too vital, should try to come to a previous understanding with England seemed not only not excluded, but the language of the Russian papers appeared to point directly to such a course.

All this, therefore, must be kept in view in order to understand the impression here produced by Lord Salisbury's Circular. Far from disclaiming any connexion between English and Austrian interests, the large and comprehensive view therein taken of the Treaty of San Stefano is found to fully embrace the range of the latter, likewise establishing that solidarity of weal, the existence of which has been long felt, but which has only now been really brought to light, for the public. The remark, in particular, that it is not single stipulations so much as their combined effect which ought, above all, to engage the attention of Europe seems to faithfully represent the impression here produced when first the contents of the Treaty became known—to wit, that it would virtually establish Russian supremacy from the Danube and the Black Sea to the Ægean and the Adriatic. But even if one or other of the two countries were more interested in some particular stipulations, neither can possibly acquiesce in such an exclusive Russian settlement of the Eastern Question, and England, as well as Austria, has now stated this her conviction in St. Petersburg. The way in which this was done was, of course, different. England, who has to speak to her own people and the world, has done so by communicating the reasons which made her insist on the free discussion of the Treaty; Austria, on the other hand, was asked in a friendly mission to state her objections to the treaty by pointing out what was objectionable and by suggesting how these objections might be removed.

It now remains to be seen what the effect of both representations will be in St. Petersburg, and whether the Czar will consent to a European, and not a Russian, settlement. Here there is every disposition to facilitate a transformation of the Treaty of San Stefano in this sense and to show every consideration for Russia; but the Government of St. Petersburg must know by this time that to satisfy Austria the transformation must be real, and not apparent merely.

BUCHAREST, April 3.

The news of Lord Salisbury's appointment to the Foreign Office was received here as an indication of peaceful tendencies on the part of the English Cabinet. Everyone will occur between England and Russia unless the latter finally proved more unreasonable than she is expected to do here.

BERLIN, April 3.

The Russian Government, after the failure of General Ignatieff's mission, did consider for a moment the expediency of reverting to the Conference scheme; but the Circular of Lord Salisbury put an end to the plan.

Russia continues to purchase large quantities of war material in Germany.

PARIS, April 3.

The Russian Agency says that the Marquis of Salisbury's Circular is as yet only known at St. Petersburg from private telegrams, the full text not having arrived. It adds the Agency, the aim of the Circular is to decline the Congress, the aim is attained. If it is to open the discussion, this discussion by correspondence with the English Cabinet may last a year, the more so because the Circular contains criticisms, but no proposition.

ATHENS, April 3.

Lord Salisbury's Circular has been received here with enthusiasm, as placing the issue on its broad and true basis as between Slavism and Hellenism. The entire Hellenic motion in and beyond the kingdom are eager to offer every sacrifice and to be called to act as the vanguard in support of the English programme.

A LESSON IN RUSSIAN MORALS.

MR. ASHLEY, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and other members of Parliament who thought themselves on the scent of a discreditable trick when they asked for an explanation of Sir Henry Elliot's account of Russia's dealings with Roumania must be sorry they spoke. They have got their answer, and it not only disappoints their hopes of bringing the Queen's representative at Vienna into disgrace, but it comes in the shape of the most complete proof of Russia's audacity, hypocrisy, and lawlessness that ever yet has been rendered to the world. We all know what obligations the Czar accepted from Prince Charles. That Russia was saved from disaster, that the resistance of Turkey was finally broken, by Roumanian hands, is one of the most distinct and most striking facts in the war. And that as a condition of alliance Russia formerly pledged herself to respect and secure the integrity of Roumanian territory we also know well. Now the being over, Russia not only proposed to seize a portion of that territory, but coolly arranged with the Porte, without the faintest reference to Roumania herself, that she should maintain for a period of two years the right to use Roumania as a road for military purposes. Against such monstrous claims as these the Roumanian Government of course protested. The answer was that all remonstrance was vain; that this, indeed, was a matter which the Russian Government did not choose to submit to the Conference even. Though Sir Henry Elliot reported this answer on the authority of a "trustworthy person," neither Mr. Ashley, Mr. Gladstone, nor Mr. Bright, nor any of their friends could believe him. They found it impossible to conceive that their Czar's "knightly enterprise" could be carried on in that fashion. Far more easy was it to believe that Sir Henry Elliot was playing the part of a diplomatic trickster. Hence their eager demand for further information: which is thus answered in due form:—

(Sir H. Elliot to the Earl of Derby, received April 1.)

I informed your lordship by telegraph of Prince Gortschakoff's declaration to the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg, that Russia would not consent to the discussion by the Congress of the question of the cession to her of Bessarabian Moldavia, and I now enclose a telegram from M. Cogalniceano communicating this statement to the Roumanian agent here.

[Enclosure.]

(M. Cogalniceano to M. Balatchano.)

Bucharest, March 16, 1878.

At my request, General Ghika has had an explanation with Prince Gortschakoff on the question of Bessarabia and the intentions of Russia with regard to it. Prince Gortschakoff declared to our agent that notwithstanding our clamouring, both at home and abroad, the Russian decision was irrevocable; that she would not bring this question before the Congress, because it would be an offence to the Emperor; that if another Power wished to do so, she would not be a party to it; that it was with us that she wished to treat; that if she could not succeed in making us give in, she would take Bessarabia from us by force; that if we made an armed resistance it would be fatal for Roumania. Notwithstanding these threats, we persist in our refusal to treat or to yield.

(Sir H. Elliot to the Marquis of Salisbury.)

Vienna, April 3, 1878.

I have received from the Roumanian agent here the following telegraphic despatch from the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg:—

"This morning Prince Gortschakoff requested me to call upon him, and said to me, 'Is it true that your Government intends to protest against the eighth article of the treaty, which provides for a communication of the Army of Bulgaria with Russia through Roumania? The Emperor, already ill-disposed towards you by your attitude about Bessarabia, would lose all patience if such a declaration is made, and his Majesty orders me to tell you, for the information of your Government, that if you have the intention of protesting or opposing the article in question he will order the occupation of Roumania and the disarmament of the Roumanian army.' Upon my observing that it was with Roumania, and not with Turkey, that Russia should concert for passage of her army through the Principality, Prince Gortschakoff said: We did not choose to have anything more to do with you on account of your conduct. It is important you should know that we insist upon free passage through your country, and that you should inform your Government of the declaration of the Emperor. Your Government must explain themselves categorically. Do they or do they not intend to protest and oppose themselves to the right we have reserved ourselves under this article?"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NAVAL ASPECT OF A RUSSIAN ADVANCE UPON THE BOSPHORUS.

(*Naval Correspondent of the "Times."*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.

THE desire of the Russians to embark a portion of the troops now stationed at San Stefano at some point of the Upper Bosphorus has been looked upon, not altogether without reason, as a mere pretext for obtaining a foothold on the shores of the classic Strait, the key of the Black Sea. Such a pretension, advanced at the eleventh hour as it were, with our fleet absent at Ismid, and most of the Turkish ironclads away in the Mediterranean, has, it must be confessed, rather a suspicious appearance when read by the light of past events; and, coupled with the ugly rumours which have been afloat for some time now as to torpedo ships in the Bosphorus and marine battalions collected at Adrianople, it is not surprising to find at the present moment considerable disquiet in naval circles. Buyukdere, there is no doubt, offers great facilities for the embarkation of troops, as the deep water of the Bosphorus would enable the largest transports to be alongside an improvised jetty, and, from the sheltered position of the place, the operations could be carried on independently of the state of the weather. The summer residence of the Russian Ambassador, nestling at the foot of the lovely wooded hills which form the banks of the Bosphorus about there, with its grounds stretching down to the shore, already possesses a landing-place of its own, which at no very great expense of time or labour could be transformed into a jetty for embarkation. Then, again, the wide-stretching valley from which the place derives its name affords a most convenient site for the encampment of an army. It was here that in the time of the Crusades the host of enthusiastic warriors, led by Godefroi de Bouillon, pitched their tents previously to passing over into Asia; and the group of plane trees which is said to have shaded the pavilion of that renowned warrior are still standing ready to perform the same office for the Grand Duke Nicholas. These are the arguments in favour of those who could see no *arrière pensée* in the proposed movement, abandoned now, it is understood, through the firm support given by the Austrian Embassy and our own to the Turkish protest. The fact cannot be ignored, however, by any thinking person that Buyukdere is dangerously near to the Narrows, where the defensive power of the Turks is concentrated. Forts Telli and Roumili Kavak on the European, Majar and Anadoli Kavak on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, sweep the channel for a distance of three miles, and can concentrate their fire on any point within much the same limits, all the guns of the two last-named forts being Krupps of 15 and 24 centimetre bore, mounted *en barbette*. The Russians once at Buyukdere, there would be nothing to prevent their marching into the forts on the European side, and crossing over in boats and lighters, easily procured at Buyukdere.

The whole extent of the distance to be traversed under a dangerous fire is not more than 6,000 yards from Buyukdere, say, to Buyuk Liman; and the speed of the ironclads would carry them over this, even against the current, in about 20 minutes. By keeping over on the Asiatic shore after passing the Yenikoy light-vessel, and running up inside the Umur Yeri shoals, the Majar Fort would be masked by the projecting headland just to the southward, and thus the ships need not be exposed to the fire of an enemy until close up to the Narrows. The armour-plating of such vessels as the Alexandra, Temeraire, and Sultan would not readily be pierced at even 700 yards, the very nearest distance at which the contraction of the channel would oblige our ironclads to pass; and these magnificent vessels having borne the brunt of the attack and taken off, as it were, the edge of the enemy's fire—returning the same, be it understood, with interest—the weaker vessels could then follow without much fear of disaster. It is, after all, only the Majar and Anadoli Kavak forts which are worth considering in any question of forcing the passage of the Bosphorus, as neither those on the European shore at the Narrows, nor the upper part of the Strait are armed with Krupp guns. They are, even the best of them, nothing but old stone batteries which would not stand much hammering, and a few shells from the bow guns of the leading ships would silence them at once. In the present condition, then, of these forts, it is not likely that our ships would suffer very much in running past, or even in deliberately engaging them with a view to their destruction. Majar and Anadoli Kavak are fine batteries as they are, of modern construction, and well placed with regard to cross fire upon the narrowest part of the Bosphorus, have yet one great disadvantage in being built at the foot of rocky projections, a part of which has had to be actually blasted and cut away in order to provide the necessary space for the magazines and casemates for sheltering the men. The rock of which these projections consist is not of a hard and solid nature, enabling it to resist concussion; it splits into fragments at the slightest blow; and one can imagine the position of the poor gunners during action, with innumerable fragments of stone flying about their heads as the enemy's projectiles struck the hill so close in their rear. Their position under a heavy fire could be untenable not only on this account, but from the exposed position of most of the guns, mounted, as they are, *en barbette*, with no elevating platforms to keep them out of view until the moment of delivering their fire; and it is not too much to expect that the artillerymen would soon be driven from their pieces were the enemy but able to stand the first few rounds. The case is different concentration of projectiles on the Bosphorus Narrows is nothing to what a fleet would be exposed to in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, where there are batteries of Krupp guns on each side of the Strait. It is not the guns and forts of the Bosphorus, then, so much which have to be thought of when weighing the consequences to us of their falling into the possession of Russia, although the guns of the positions would undoubtedly be much increased by the construction of fieldworks on the hills to protect the batteries from attack in the rear were the Russians to remain undisturbed but a few days only in their new situation. Where practicable, field-pieces would double-as be placed with the view of harrassing a hostile fleet by pouring a galling fire down upon the decks; but the Gatling gune in the "tops" of the ironclads would have something to say to these batteries on the heights, while the heavy guns of their broadside were settling matters with the forts *à fleur d'eau*. The employment of torpedoes would enhance the danger to the fleet, but not to so great an extent as a superficial view of the case would lead one at first to suppose. In placing obstructions of this nature in the Bosphorus two great difficulties have to be contended with—the unusual depth of water and the strong current—difficulties which exist in their most exaggerated form just at the very places where the employment of torpedoes would be of most value to the defence. The current at the Narrows runs at times below five and six miles an hour, its ordinary rate being about four knots, and the depth of water varies between 40 and 50 fathoms, the bottom being very uneven. Electro-contact torpedoes, such as the Russians used in the Danube, would be out of place in the Bosphorus, as the current would never permit of their being so adjusted that they would always remain at the required depth below the surface. They would certainly be thrown overboard, and, long ere they left to change, no doubt the "moral effect" produced by a knowledge of the same becoming public would not be without its value; but I do not think that the fear of torpedoes should keep back our fleet from entering the Black Sea were the forts of the Bosphorus to fall into hands hostile to our interests. The fate of contact torpedoes would be most precarious, as I have pointed out, changes in the force and direction of the current bringing them either to the surface or carrying them far below it; whilst the great uncertainty attending their removal on the restoration of peace presents such a danger to the commerce of the world that the mere suspicion of their use in the Bosphorous by the Russians ought to excite the indignant protest of all Europe. It is not as if they were placed in a narrow channel which could be easily swept from one end to the other, in a harbour or off a shore where the search could be thorough and their removal but a question of a few days and unattended by danger, but here in the swift runing stream of the Bosphorus the greatest uncertainty would prevail even as to the ground which had been torpedoed as no one would be able to say precisely where the infernal machine had gone to. Ordinary floating torpedoes to be fired by observation from the shore, such as the Turks laid down, are the only practicable machines in the way of defensive torpedoes for the Bosphorus; but the value of these, owing to the uncertainty of the means adopted for ascertaining the right moment for their explosion, is very problematical, except for the moral effect, as in the case of the others, which the mere thought of passing over such hidden dangers will produce upon the mind of man under ordinary circumstances. The Turkish torpedoes still remain in position, though it is to be presumed the wires would be cut and the batteries removed the moment there was danger of the firing stations falling into the hands of the Russians. We pass now to the Whitehead torpedo—a weapon of which the Russians possess a certain number, and which undoubtedly would be one of the means used by them to prevent our fleet from reaching the Black Sea in case of war. Launched from the surface of the water by hand, there is nothing like the same certainty with regard to aim as in the case where they are shot out of a submerged tube—part of the apparatus fitted to vessels specially intended to use these wonderful weapons. There is, of course, no reason why submerged tubes should not be applied to batteries placed at the water's edge, and such an appliance for launching Whitehead torpedoes would add immensely to the strength of the Kavak forts. It would take, however, considerable time to prepare the ground for receiving the necessary machinery, and, therefore, the Russians, although they have the "Whiteheads" ready to hand, would not be able to use them after a more improved method than that by which the two attacks at Batoum were conducted. The first, as the world knows, was a signal failure, notwithstanding so many points in favour of the attack—namely, absence of wind, sea, and current, as well as a dark night. In the other case, however, it would seem they were more successful, for a small wooden ship was certainly destroyed by some unseen means, and a Russian official report spoke of a second attack with this description of weapon, in which an ironclad was said to have been sent to the bottom. Whitehead torpedoes would doubtless be used to impede the passage of our fleet, as I have already said, in case of war and the Russians were holding the Narrows; but the uncertainty of aim when launching the torpedo by hand would be vary much increased by the presence of such a strong current as runs down the Bosphorus, and danger from this source would be lessened in proportion. Thus far, then, I have treated of the aspect and bearing from a naval point of view of a Russian occupation of the forts of the Bosphorus; and now, without positively asserting that such a proceeding was contemplated when the Muscovite authorities made the demand for the embarkation of their troops at Buyukdere, I shall proceed to relate certain facts that have come to my knowledge, which certainly warrant our strongest suspicions as to their good faith in proferring the request. It will be as well, perhaps, to draw attention to the fact that Buyuk-Tcheckmedjie offers almost as great facilities for the embarkation of troops as Buyukdere for the purpose of embarking. The anchorage is good and well sheltered; for, though the bay is open to the south, it is very rare that we have a wind direct from that quarter, and the south-west wind blows past the entrance. Kuchuk-Tcheckmedjie as well as San Stefano, might have their jetties also, and thus there is no real necessity for the Russians to march to Buyukdere for the purpose of embarking. On Wednesday a gray-coloured steamer passed down the Bosphorus from Buyukdere and is now at anchor off San Stefano. In outward appearance, but for the colour of the hull and sundry suspicious articles of equipment, she would pass well enough for a Black Sea trader,—a vessel of innocent character, come, no doubt, to assist in the removal of the troops. The Russians, I hear, have denied that she is a torpedo vessel, but there is no mistaking the nature of the very long spars fitted to the side with pivoting bolts just abreast of the fore-rigging, or the use to which a third one shackled to the outwater and triced up to the bowsprit would be put upon a time of war. The spars in question are some 35ft. long, fitted with "topping lifts" and "guys" for swinging them out as required, in order to place the torpedo fixed to the end under the bottom of the ship attacked. These, however, are not the only weapons with which the craft is provided, as hanging to the davits are no less than four steam launches, one of which is undoubtedly a Thornycroft, while the others have all the appearance of Coves-built steam lifeboats and are fast boats, no doubt, well able to carry their pole torpedoes or to tow the "Whiteheads" stowed away for the present somewhere in her hold into the scene of action. In addition to the offensive operations this ship might well carry on, she is apparently fitted with every appliance for laying down stationary torpedoes, with derricks all about the ship, and every facility for hoisting in and out heavy weights. All this could be seen easily enough with a good glass from the window of the small hotel at Buyukdere, and to educated eyes a piece of machinery on deck partially covered up, looked exceedingly like the engine and boiler of a fifth craft, to be forthcoming from somewhere later on. A very recent trip to San Stefano enables me to speak positively as to her remaining off that place at the end of the Turkish lines, with her fittings just as described above, still intact, and that it is really a fact that a torpedo ship does lie ready for immediate service just outside the Bosphorus. There were no signs visible as to preparations for embarking at San Stefano, though it is some days since the refusal of the Porte to grant the Grand Duke's request for a temporary occupation of Buyukdere was notified to his Imperial Highness, and the Turks have since taken steps to prevent any attempt to attain the object by a *ruse de guerre* or a sudden march in advance *à la* Skobeleff, which, overawing opposition, might place the game, as heretofore, in their hands, by stationing troops on the line of march. The torpedo ship before going to San Stefano, it may be mentioned, was lying for several days at anchor off Buyukdere, and her attendant steam launches did a good deal of running about, which gave rise to a report that the Russians were engaged in placing torpedoes at the upper part of the Bosphorus. A friend of mine was fortunate enough to get a more than usually good look at one of these launches lying astern of the torpedo ship and there were certain indications which seemed to declare that the little craft was fitted with electrical steering gear. A boat with such an apparatus might be used to carry a contact torpedo a night against a ship at anchor, thus avoiding the risk of life, with almost a great certainty of attaining success as if the adventurous craft was manned by the operators. That these steam launches have been employed in placing torpedoes, I do not for a moment believe, although I think it is extremely probable that the running about observed from Buyukdere had much more to do with sounding the channel than pleasure trips by the officers to the villages on the Asiatic side of the Black Sea, and it is at all unlikely that a quiet search has been going on for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the Turkish mines. It is worth while noting that although the Russians had only 50 Whitehead torpedoes at the commencement of the war with Turkey, and 8 of these who know to have been used, on occasion of hostilities has enabled Mr. Whitehead since to complete his contract by handing over the remaining 50, which have been ready for some time past at Fiume.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

(*Correspondent of the "Times."*)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.

THE attitude assumed by the British Government and the warlike preparations which are being made on such a large scale in England have produced here the conviction that the negotiations for a Congress are a mere pretext for gaining time and that war is inevitable. Already this conviction is spoken of both in private and in public, and amateur strategists have begun to publish their views as to how the war should be conducted. In all reasonings on this subject it is assumed that Austria will remain neutral, and that the struggle will be exclusively between England and Russia. Accordingly, the war will have a very peculiar character. Since Prince Bismarck is reported to have said, cannot well fight with the elephant, and, consequently, if a war should break out between Russia and England it cannot be a series of great battles or great naval engagements. England will not send into Russia an army of invasion and Russia will not send out her fleet to the high seas. How, then, can the two nations carry on war with each other, supposing they wish to do so? To this question a writer in the *Novoe Vremya* gives a lengthy reply, which may be summarised thus:—

"It is impossible for our troops to make their way to England, and consequently we could not attempt an offensive campaign in the ordinary sense, but on the other hand to restrict ourselves to purely defensive operations would be very disadvantageous. England would at once attack our ports, and might by bombarding and bombarding now at one place and now at another inflict upon the country very considerable injury. Without any serious loss, and even without any great expenditure, she could continue this mode of warfare for an indefinite period, and should in the long run be forced to sue for terms. Such would be the inevitable result of a purely defensive plan of operations if we were compelled to adopt it. Fortunately for us, however, we have other means at our disposal, and we may easily, though we have no great fleet, assume the offensive. England has three weak points—her maritime trade and her Indian possessions. To destroy the British commercial fleet and to drive the English out of India would be for England a blow from which she would never recover."

As to the feasibility of an Indian expedition opinion is divided. Some people think that for soldiers who forced the passage of the Balkans in winter nothing is impossible, and that 100,000 of these heroes led by Skobeleff could easily reach the fertile valley of the Ganges. Those who hold this view do not take the trouble to study geographical conditions or to use large maps. Assuming as a principle beyond all doubt that Russian soldiers can do anything possible or impossible, they arrive safely at this conclusion as a matter of course.

Those who have less faith and more knowledge hold a somewhat different opinion. Admitting that in the abstract an invasion of India is possible, they declare that it would be an extremely difficult, hazardous, and costly undertaking. This view is ably stated by a M. Iakovenko, who has been in India and who seems to have studied the subject. In a long letter just published he declares that an Indian expedition is possible, but difficult. It would be necessary, he says, to send an army of more than 100,000 men, strong in artillery, and charged with defending the line of communications in the Turcoman country and Afghanistan. To transport such an army in a body across the deserts of Central Asia is not to be thought of. The requisite number of camels, horses, and mules and burden could not possibly be obtained. The advance would have to be made by at least three different routes. The first column would start from the Caucasus and advance by Astrabad, the Atrek Valley, Merv, Khiva, Kandahar, and the Pass on Dera-Ghazee Khan or Shikarpoor; the second, starting from the Zarafshan territory, would advance by Balkh, Khulum, the Bamian Pass, and Cabul on Peshawur; the third would proceed from the Semiretchinsk territory across Lake Issikul and the Thian Shan Mountains. An advance would certainly be somewhat hazardous. The passes are not so difficult as is commonly believed, but the English would occupy a central position, and the columns, if they did not arrive exactly at the same time, might be beaten in succession. With a basis a thousand miles away a retreat might be most disastrous. Even if all the columns got through the passes safely, the writer admits they would still find serious difficulties before them. In the direction of Scind there is the Indus, which has steamers, and alongside of which runs a railway from Kurraches to Atok. If the army proceeded by the coast route, it would be decimated by the climate, and might lose itself in the marshes and forests of Gedrosia, not to speak of the difficulty of being handed in its rear. The middle route between those two is also impossible, for it lies across the impassable steppes and sands of Rajpootana, comprising hundreds of square miles almost without water. The only course that is open to the army is to march to the north-east of the Punjab and effect a junction with the Pamir column. But there the invaders would have to force not one, but five rivers in face of the enemy, having in his rear a direct railway to Bombay and Calcutta, and this enemy it is by no means to be despised. The Indian Army numbers altogether from 150,000 to 200,000 men, of which from 70,000 to 80,000 are Europeans. After all deductions have been made, its fighting strength is probably about 100,000 men, and it is a most powerful ally in the climate, which renders military operations on a large scale almost impossible during nine months of the year. Some people think that the invading army would have almost nothing to do, because its simple presence would produce a general insurrection all over the country; but in this opinion M. Skalkovski does not concur. India, he says, is not a nation; but a whole world comprising innumerable castes, religions, tribes, and nationalities who hate and despise each other far more than they hate the English. He believes, however, that "by clever emissaries and filthy lucre" an insurrectionary movement might be produced all along the northern frontier, as also in Rajpootana and some of the central provinces. The movement might not be very serious, but it would at least draw off a part of the English troops.

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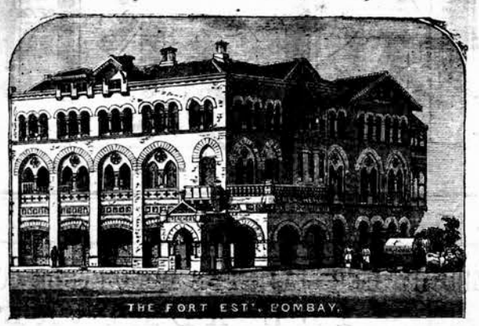

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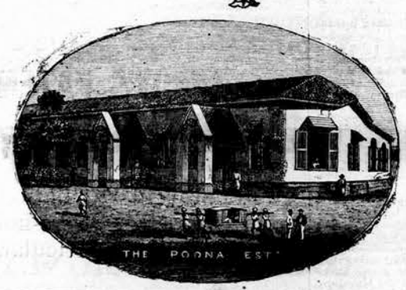

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answers to the most rapid repetition, and from its extreme delicacy, the accompaniment to a song can be rendered as effectively as the passages of the brilliant Concerto.

In addition to the transverse iron bars, and the plates and stays which extend horizontally over the Piano, there are numerous iron bolts which are driven vertically through the block, and the bolt ends are strongly secured underneath the instrument.

The strings are divided into two sets, and are placed obliquely—one set over the other; by this contrivance the TENSION or PULL of the string is distributed in opposing directions: and the value of this arrangement will be more apparent when it is stated, that in the Sympathetic Grand Square the aggregate PULL of the wires is equal to a weight of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. The importance of this perfect mode of securing cannot be over-rated, and can only be judged of by those who have resided in tropical climates.

All the various interior parts are secured with screws where it has been possible to employ them. It may be added under the "MODE OF SECURING," that the case is of SOLID MAHOGANY.

The mode in which the Sympathetic Grand Piano is strung has originated the title by which it is designated.

It is obvious that each string, when struck, has its SYMPATHETIC NOTES put in vibration, giving additional fullness and richness to the tone; a glance at the engraving will demonstrate how the fullest results of this principle have been secured.

The Public must be guarded against spurious imitations, and before purchasing the so-termed "Sympathetics," intending buyers would do well to require an exact representation of the instrument.

EACH SYMPATHETIC SQUARE IS GUARANTEED.

Price, deliverable in Bombay, net Cash.. .. ... Rs. **850** | Price deliverable in London, from the London Agents... **63** Gns.
Packing Cases, of Zinc and Wood .. .. Rs. **30** | Packing cases, of Zinc and Wood .. .. .. **2½** Gns.

CAUTION TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC.—*The only Agents in Bombay for the noted "Sympathetic" are* S. ROSE & Co.; *the Calcutta Agents are* HAROLD & Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India, regarding the purchase of Pianos *with payment to be made by instalments*, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is confidently recommended as possessing all the essentials of a first-rate Instrument, in regard to TONE AND TOUCH, and is guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of the *Climate of India*, and of the *Tropics* generally.

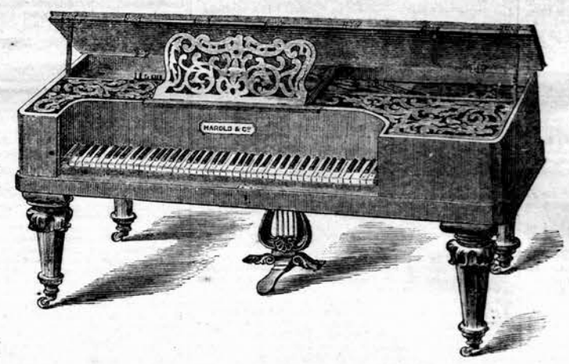
Cash Price Rs. 850.

Packing Cases of tin and wood Rs. 25.

Under the one-year purchase system ..... Rs. 900
Cases of tin and wood..... 25 — 925

Payment on giving the order ...Rs. 250
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch 125
Do. do. 4 do. 125
Do. do. 6 do. 125
Do. do. 8 do. 100
Do. do. 10 do. 100
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 100 — 925

The Mofussil Solid Square is sold on a similar arrangement to the above.



THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

BROADWOOD'S COTTAGE GRAND SOLID MAHOGANY PIANOFORTES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

This charming instrument has a compass of 6¾ octaves, from C to A; the treble is provided with three strings to a note, to impart brilliancy to the tone; the securing is perfected by iron plates and iron bars; the pins (by which the strings are tuned) are inserted in an iron plate to give them absolute security; the pedal is *double*, one *forte* and one *piano*; all the various parts are finished in Broadwood and Sons' best style. Length, 6 feet. Width of front, 4 feet 3 inches. Depth, 1 foot 8 inches.

Cash Price Rs. 1,200.

Packing Cases of tin and wood Rs. 50.

Price on the one-year system...Rs. 1,250
Cases of tin and wood..... 30 — 1,280

Payment on giving the order ...Rs. 380
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch 150
Do. do. 4 do. 150
Do. do. 6 do. 150
Do. do. 8 do. 150
Do. do. 10 do. 150
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 150 — 1,280

THE MOFUSSIL SOLID SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are:—

EXTERIOR.—Plain and without any loose Ornamentations, the Case is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Length, 6 feet 2 inches; Width, 2 feet 7 inches; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case, weighs about 3 cwts., or 12 maunds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.—The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A; the Touch is light and rapid in repetition.

*INTERIOR.—The Strings are divided into two sets as in the Sympathetic, and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the metal plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte, of the same description, and certainly in fulness and richness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the Sympathetic; its PORTABILITY, STRENGTH, and CHEAPNESS have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

Price, **650** Rupees Cash.—Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. **25** Extra.

A fresh Shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO" especially constructed for India,

LA PIANETTA FAVORITA.

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a solid Canadial Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble, new *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are an secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from A to A.

Price, Nett Cash, Rs. **375**—Packing Case extra.

STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE GRAND PIANO,

Rosewood Case, extra finished, with rounded corners; richly carved legs and lyre; back finished like front; length 7 feet 6 inches, width 3 feet 7 inches. Compass 7⅓ Octaves. A to C, Overstrung Scale, Full Iron Frame with finest ornamental Bronze Finish, Double Dampers, Patent Agraffe arrangement, Patent Tone sustaining pedal, Three pedals. Price Rs. 2,500.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES.

S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to let out on hire their New and Second-hand Pianofortes on terms, inclusive of Tuning.

From Rs. 15 per Month.

Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments on hire for Concerts and Evening Performances at moderate rates. Pianofortes are let out on hire at Poona and in the Bombay Presidency at Special Terms.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes are kept in Tune at the lowest contract rate by the half-year or year.

Special Rates for Up-Country Tunings. Organs and Harmoniums Tuned.

Travelling Harmoniflutes, Miniflutes, Orchestrinas, Flautinas, Accordeons, Concertinas, Flutes, Piccolos, Flageolets, Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Tambourines, Cornets, and every description of Musical Instruments suitable for CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPE AND MILITARY BANDS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

ESTABLISHED 1814.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY, suitable as PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT and KEEPER RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS AND ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In Crystal Case, Hunting and semi-Hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case .....Rs. 150
The said Watch in Silver case, keyless ... „ 90
The said Watch in Gold case, keyless ..... „ 225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES in Silver and Gold Cases.

SECONDS INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.

CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.

REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled in fancy cases.

A large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS and CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description.

In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received, at .....Rs. 80
Do. with Alarum ..... „ 85
In round brass case ..... „ 40
With Alarum ..... „ 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval, crystal glass on all sides, Rs. 80 to Rs 150.

Do. going a year.....Rs. 600

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock).

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